MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III, NO. 263 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th „	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st „	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moloja ..	12500
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan & shipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
4th Nov.	Nankin ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th „	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916				
13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Nov...	Fultala ..	Australia via Malbar Coast and Colombo.
2 nd Nov..	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	7th Nov.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	18th Nov
Yebashi Maru..	H Nojiri	4098	6th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru,	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	19th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will* cure. D 15

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Corinth	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9230	---	24th Nov.
City of Marcilles	A & C	8250	---	16th Dec.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	16th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

EST.MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 424

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED,

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIEXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia	Calcutta	Pekin
Changchun	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	(Australia)
Honolulu	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 108 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang(F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,080
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertekes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 25

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

IF you are unemployed or wish to better your prospects, please enlist your name with the UNIVERSAL BILLET AGENCY, Ismail Buildings, 381, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams "Billet", Telephone 1362. 2196 B

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED at once MECHANICAL, ENGINEER, holding 2nd class certificates, to drive oil engines on a salary of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials by the 10th November, 1915, to THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, Waterworks. Sub-Dn., Buldana (Berar). 908

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.—CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.—The post of Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality will fall vacant from December 1st, 1915.
Applications for the appointment, stating age and attaching copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by November 15th, 1915. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments rising to Rs. 450 in 4 years.
B. W. KISSAN, I.C.S.,
President, Bandra Municipality.
October, 28th, 1915. 911

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—A MOTOR MECHANIC is required for service on the Kalka Simla Railway.
Candidates must be thoroughly competent, have had not less than three years' workshop experience of Motor repairs and be not less than 25 years of age.
Total emoluments, including pay and overtime, about Rs. 200 a month.
Applications with copies of certificates should be sent to THE DISTRICT LOCO SUPERINTENDENT, North Western Railway, Kalka. 902

WANTED two temporary CLERKS on Rs. 40 per month, who have passed the Intermediate Arts Examination.
Also, two temporary CLERKS on Rs. 30 and two on Rs. 25 per month, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.
Apply with copies of University and Character Certificate to
THE DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,
Posts and Telegraphs,
Nagpur, C. P.
N. B.—Original Certificates should not be sent. 909

WANTED an experienced, young, energetic, Dehra Dun passed man, for FOREST OFFICER'S POST in Maihar State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply, stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) including copy of the last pay certificate received by the applicant from the employer, to
Mr. W. V. SIR DESAI,
Dewan, Darbar,
926 Maihar, E. I. Ry.

WANTED by the Asansol Mines Board of Health for the Asansol Mining Settlement, Bengal, India, a CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employees of District Boards in Bengal. Travelling allowance at first class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified Medical men possessing an European Diploma of Public Health with previous experience of Sanitary work need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years, terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He will be a whole time servant of the Board and will not be permitted to engage in private practice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Mining Settlements Act. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st February, 1916.
W. A. MARR,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asanol Mines Board of Health.
Burdwan, E. I. Ry., Bengal, India.
890

WANTED.

WANTED for Export Manganese Ore. Apply stating quality, analysis and terms to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., Shanti Sadan, Ahmedabad. 904

WANTED COMPETENT SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience in Solicitors Office. Apply to Box No. 598 Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' 2226

WANTED one Second-hand STEAM ROLLER in good order, weighing about 10 tons. Apply stating price to THE MAMLATDAR AND VICE-PRESIDENT, Salsette. 905

WANTED one experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Apply stating terms with testimonials to THE AHMEDABAD INDUSTRIAL MILLS Co., Ld., Ahmedabad (N.G.) 903

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—Two trained certificated LADY TEACHERS for the Sultania Girls' High School, Bhopal. C. I. Salary according to qualifications. Apply PRINCIPAL Alexandra High School Bhopal. 2217

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED COMPOUNDERS for the Military Medical Service. For conditions of appointment apply to the Local Senior Medical Officer, Local Assistant Director, Medical Services, or the Director, Medical Services in India, Simla. 924

WANTED immediately Second-Hand Five Seated MOTOR CARS of known make. Must be cheap and in perfect condition. Only private owners wishing to dispose of need apply to Mr. L. K. HAYMAN, 13, Cassinath Building, Lower Parel, stating full particulars and lowest price. 925

WANTED KNOWN.—Kotah State possesses an in exhaustible supply of raw material, of the best quality for the production of glass, as proved by tests, and within easy reach of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. The Durbar are now prepared to grant a concession on royalty for starting a glass factory in the State. For particulars apply to THE STATE GEOLOGIST, Kotah. 923

WANTED a GRADUATE with Sanskrit as second language on pay of Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 75, with future prospects, for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Viramgaum. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before 20th November, 1915.
CHHAGANLAL HARILAL,
President,
922 Viramgaum Municipality.

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.
MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2218 Central Provinces.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—ZINC CHLORIDE 98 per cent. Solid White and Fused of American make. Golden opportunity to mill owners. Apply H. J. HORMASJI & SONS, Hornby Road. 2227

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.
New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and 4in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE.—Landed property consisting of four large bungalows with about forty thousand square yards of land on Warden Road, Khumballa Hill. For particulars apply to:—
R. N. FUTCHALLY,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
2208

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1008

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona 989

TERRACE ROOM.—TO LET—From 1st December, an airy terrace-room, with Bath and W. C. (flush) attached. E. L. and Fan. Private entrance. Apply to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai PARWATIBAI, widow of BABAJI GOPAL has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties described in Schedules A and B hereunder written to our client.
All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said properties either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE A ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge near the Cattle Pond Girgaum in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 849 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 707, New No. 3228, Old Survey No. 607 and New Survey No. 7963, and assessed by the Municipality under D ward No. 233 and Street No. 4 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Vanmalidas Gordhandas, on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Dadoba Mantri, on or towards the East by the property of Hansraj Damodar and on or towards the West by leasehold land hereinafter more particularly discribed in the Schedule B hereunder written and which said land, hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the Vendor.
SCHEDULE B ABOVE REFERRED TO
All that piece or parcel or leasehold land situate at the foot of Kennedy Bridge near the Cattle Pond Girgaum in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 647 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under New No. 16879 and New Survey No. AB/7964 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Khodabad Tirandaj Irani on or towards the South and East by the property more particularly discribed in the Schedule A herein above written and on or towards the West by the line of B. B. & C. I. Railway and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.
Dated this 3rd day of November, 1915.
JEHANGIR, MEHTA, & SOMJEE
2225 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that JIVATRAM MADHAVRAM has agreed to sell to my client the property hereunder described and that any person or persons having any claim thereon or thereto by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to me at my office at 16 Oak Lane Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof and that otherwise after the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of the Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety five square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 178, 190 and 292 New No. 7493 Old Survey Nos. 1/19, 2/19 and 4-8 New Survey No 4824 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 55 and New under C Ward Nos. 278 and 15B Bhandary Cross Lane and bounded on or towards the East by the Duncan Road on or towards the West by the Duncan Road Third Cross Street or Bhandary Cross Lane on or towards the North by the house of Ranchoddas Varjiwandas and partly by the house of Calla Jadhavji and on or towards the South by the house of Dadabhoy Byramji Adurji.
Dated this 3rd day of November, 1915.
N. C. DALAL,
2223 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PENANG MARU" having arrived on the 3rd instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay 3rd Nov. 1915.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. 4

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 4TH NOVEMBER 1915 AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.). AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.
Messrs. BAILEY & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY, Thursday 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, where all goods are removed for sale, the up-to date and substantially made household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, hall and corner cabinets, marble top hall tables and teapoys, hatstands cheval glass, fancy tiled and wooden teapoys, low, easy, and Curzon chairs, Baba easy chairs, folding wooden chairs, deck chairs, camp cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, show cases, glass screen, large wooden box, single and double almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, carpet and a few pieces of glassware, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman.
Goods are on view.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at "Bharucha Building," Princess Street next to The Prince of Wales Hair Cutting Saloon, (where the furniture has been removed for auction) the valuable new designed artistic and substantial high class specially made teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, blackwood carved centre table, dining table, dining chairs, blackwood cabinets, tiled top teapoys, marble top dressing and washing tables, writing tables, glass screens, paper rack, dinner waggon, desk writing table, low and easy chairs, revolving book case, show case, silk tapestry lined high back chairs, mirror chest of drawers, carpets, office tables, etc., etc.
Also rich chesterfield drawing room mirror artistic cabinets, cuzy corner screen.
The above furniture is on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1915.

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine.
Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leah, "Jo Hookum" etc., etc.
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Order early to avoid disappointment.
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An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the threat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. B-20

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
For the first time in the East
"BETTY"
The great musical play from Daly's Theatre, London.
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

6-30 p.m. CHARLES CHAPLIN'S very latest 2-part comedy 6-30 p.m.
"CHARLEY THE TRAMP"
THIS IS A POSITIVE ROAR.
YOU WILL NEVER SEE CHAPLIN IN A FUNNIER FILM.
Pathe Freres Latest Society Drama
"THE FIRST DAWN"
A charming two-part drama with a vigorous and original plot, featuring Andre Pascal.
KINEMACOLOR 1915. LATEST FRENCH WAR FILMS.

WE HAVE ACHIEVED A TRIUMPH !!!
NEVER BEFORE HAS ANY FILM MET WITH SUCH ENTHUSIASM !!
A GRANDLY CONCEIVED HUMAN STORY: FULL OF THRILLING YET "POSSIBLE" INCIDENTS !!
SUCH IS THE OPINION OF ALL WHO HAVE SEEN:—
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TO-NIGHT!
Time—7 p.m. 8-45 p.m. 10-30 p.m.
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6 PARTS!
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OLYMPIA CINEMA
PANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone 1266
PRICES AS USUAL
MANAGER.—LESLIE H. ROTH.

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GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Thursday, 11th November
at 9-30 p. m.
Entire new stock of Skates
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RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NOTICE.

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THE FINAL SIX CHAPTERS OF THE GREAT PATHE MASTERPIECE IN THIS PAPER.
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday this week
AND THEN
SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME ON
SATURDAY, THE 6th NOVEMBER.

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THE FINAL SIX CHAPTERS OF THE GREAT PATHE MASTERPIECE IN THIS PAPER.
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday this week
AND THEN
SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME ON
SATURDAY, THE 6th NOVEMBER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2.		
Othello	Lawrence	Alexandria
Nov. 3.		
City of Glasgow	Morrison	Karachi
Bahrein	Bonvet	Suakim
Penang Maru	Murazumu	Kobe
Chupra	Morrison	London
Gracchus	Gjenstin	Christiania
Maras	Koenes	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.

Fultala	Cave	Adelaide
Richard Nordraak	Humi	Bangkok
Garryvale	Kearney	Baltimore
Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe
Singaporian	Sanderson	Singapore

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading :—

Steamer	Sildra	for Calcutta

The following steamers received port clearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer	Nankin	for China
"	Airdale	for Manchester

S. S. Othello:—The steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain S. Lawrence, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Alexandria, which port she left on the 19th September, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. City of Glasgow:—The steamer City of Glasgow, 4,182 tons, Captain D. Morrison, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bouvet, arrived here yesterday from Suakim, which port she left on the 22nd ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Penang Maru, 3,273 tons, Captain T. Murazuma, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 4th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Chupra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chupra, 3,962 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived here yesterday from London, which port she left on the 29th September last, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Artemis:—The steamer Artemis, 3,068 tons, Captain G. Gjenstin, arrived here yesterday from Christiania, which port she left on the 21st September, in ballast.

S. S. Maras:—The steamer Maras, 1,602 tons, Captain J. Koenes, arrived here yesterday from Singapore, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Richard Nordraak:—The steamer Richard Nordraak, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, left Bombay yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Garryvale:—The steamer Garryvale, 2,455 tons, Captain J. M. D. Kearney, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with general goods on board.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain T. Miyata, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Singaporian:—The steamer Singaporian, 829 tons, Captain R. H. D. Saunderson, left Bombay yesterday for Singapore, in ballast.

S. S. Airdale:—The steamer Airdale, 1,949 tons, Captain W. Russell, will sail to-day for Manchester via Suez, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nankin, 4,254 tons, Captain G. Manley, will sail to-day for Yokohama via Moji, Kobe and other ports, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant.

Wednesday, November 3rd, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Hanametal	Lemex	M. M. Shirazi
C. & R. Othello	Lawrence	J. F. & Co
F. Cragoswald	Nunn	D. Nanji & Sons.
G. Ponani		K. N. & Co
H. Singaporian	Saunderson	S. Tayebji & Sons
K. Nurani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
M. Khosrau	Courtney	T. M. & Co
N. Airdale	Russell	K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Favigana	Bepeso	Italian S. N. Co
2 Wakasa Maru	Itsuno	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Orangemoor	Edington	T. M. & Co
6 Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
8 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Persia	Hall	P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Taiyabi		R. E. Collino & Co

M. W. D. D.

Dredger "Gouernador"		A. Ashdown & Co
Light Vessel	Chief Engineer, B. P. T.	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Artemis	Gjenstin	
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahrein	Bonvet	T. M. & Co
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Cigale	Jonanis	T. M. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
Chupra	Morrison	M. M. & Co
Gracchus	Smith	M. M. & Co
Hans B.	Henriksen	T. M. & Co
Joddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Maras	Koenes	
Penang Maru	Murazumi	N. Y. Kaisha
Rigaldar	Orkeshot	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 3.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 2,400 lbs. cardamoms, C. Suchidana; 48 casks Indian chutney, F. Nowroji; 104 cases bristles, J. Livingstone and Co.; 9 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduck; 175 cwts. raisins, T. Canji and Co.; 350 cwts. raisins, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 200 cwts. kismiss, E. Navroj; 150 cwts wet dates, G. Suchidana and Co.; 200 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchidana and Co.; 58 cwts. kismiss, T. Canji and Co.; 10 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 200 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidana and Co.; 972 lbs. Indian indigo, David Sassoon and Co.; 18 cwts. Indian indigo, G. Radhakisondas; 88 cwts. raisins, S. Cooverji and Co.; 75 cwts. khismiss, S. Khetsee and Co.; 75 cwts. khismiss, T. Narpal.

FOR GENOA.

Josef Agost Foherozeg (s) 900 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Wakasa Maruw (s) 20 cwts. kismiss, E. F. Kavarana; 4,800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 11 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 18 cases Indian chutney, H. P. Setna and Co.; 12 cases curry powder, H. P. Setna and Co.

Wakasa Maru (s) 31 cwts. buffalo pickers, B. N. Dhalla.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 20 cwts. gum Arabic, N. Futehally and Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru (s) 73 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 3.

S. S. Favignana from Genoa. Agents Maritama Italiana.—1 case silk worm egg, 86 packages vermicelli, 1 case provisions, 53 cases silk waste, 2 cases soap, 43 cases musical instruments, 20 cases chocolate, 11 cases gas mantles, 62 cases vermouth, 6 cases marble works, 1 case saffron, 1,239 bags fennel seeds, 600 bags cummin seed, 7 bales 3 cases paper, 30 cases shoes, 1 case artificial flowers, 2 cases cotton tissue, 35 cases liquours, 40 cases vegetable oil, 3 bags mahleb, 4 packages cowries, 1 case nails, 51 bags gum, 80 bundles skin, 3 cases genda horns, 1 case tortoise shells, 85 cases mixed piece-goods, 200 bags almonds, 35 bundles dry roots, 2,530 pieces marble tiles, 12 cases silk and cotton goods, 364 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Risaldar from Calcutta. Agents T. Morrison and Co.—98 cases lime juice, 25 bags myrabolams, 10 bundles 8 robbins sharkfins, 1 robbin 5 bundles fishmaws, 6 bags safflower, 352 cases silk piece-goods, 704 bales raw silk, 24 cases waste silk yarn, 18 casks tallow, 281 bags pepper, 8 chests moodar sink, 140 bales gunnies, 12 cases essences, 15 cases musical instruments, 758 bales cotton waste, 11 bales log line, 218 bags ginger, 2,197 bundles coir yarn, 26 bundles cotton yarn waste, 10 bags skins, 32 bags cocoanuts, 1 bag nuxomica, 116 pieces 245 bundles wood—timber other than teak, 3,755 bales cotton, 28 cases umbrella fittings, 1 case colour, 101 cases milk, 9 packages tarredline, 93 bales cotton yarn, 384 coils 34 jottas 140 packages rope, 384 bundles shells, 300 bags poonac, 51 drum turpentine, 323 bundles 1,780 pieces teak, 4 bundles tarpaulins, 47 cases kariapagalam, 23 bags cardamoms, 245 bags cummin seed, 38 bags cow hides, 39 cases cotton goods, 105 bags oats, 23 bags sandal wood, 52 bales senna, 155 bundles 15 rolls mats, 299 tons pig iron, 11 cases perfumery, 190 bags betel nuts, 2 bales paper, 301 bags rice, 5 casks lubricating oil, 142 bundles chillies, 106 bundles jute, 7 bales twist, 12 boxes 6 cases medicine, 109 cases 267 chests tea, 268 bags 1,666 robbins copra.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd November 1915 was 30.076 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.						LOW WATER.					
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Dept. on Sill		Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
WED	3	m 7	40	25	10	3	m 1	24	19	10
		8	25a	25	6		2	17a	18	4
THUR	4	m 8	30	26	5	4	m 2	20	19	4
		9	18a	26	11		2	51a	17	9
FRI.	5	m 9	14	27	0	5	m 3	7	18	4
		10	4a	28	2		3	26a	15	9
SAT.	6	m 9	56	27	7	6	m 3	52	18	5
		10	48a	29	3		4	34	14	7
SUN	7	m 10	38	27	10	7	m 4	37	18	2
		11	33a	30	0		4	43a	13	10
MON.	8	m 11	21	27	11	8	m 5	23	18	1
							5	27a	18	6
TU	9	m 0	19	30	4	9	m 6	10	18	3
		0	5a	27	8		6	10a	13	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
3 (Wednesday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 5m.
4 (Thursday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m.
5 (Friday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m.
6 (Saturday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
7 (Sunday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
8 (Monday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
9 (Tuesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

Eat hearty and enjoy it, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. 7

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

There has been little change since yesterday and the weather is slightly disturbed in the centre of the Bay.

The principal amounts are: Take Island and Victoria Point one a half inch each, Port Blair, Diamond Island and Saugor Island one, Tinnevelly a half. Increase of rainfall along the Madras coast is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at some stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly or moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported from the reporting area in India. The disturbance which had formed in the east of the Bay of Bengal has begun to affect the weather in the south of the Peninsula.

Some showers may occur in south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast and possibly in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total 1st June to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	80.7	64.8	84	0		—0.02
Do. (2nd)	87.5	69.8	69	0	0	0
Jask	90.5	70.5	30	0	0	0
Do. (2nd)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskat	91.8	73.2	45	0		—0.06
Do. (2nd)	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.5	68.7	66	0	0	0
Rawalpindi	85.5	45.8	42	0	0	0
Lahore	89.8	52.4	67	0	0	0
Hissar	93.0	63.5	36	0	0	
Ambala	85.9	49.5	71	0	0	—0.10
Delhi	91.0	63.8	36	0	0	—0.01
						02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.4	60.5	36	0	0	—0.06
Mainpuri	91.5	57.4	53	0	0	—0.00
Jhansi	92.6	59.8	39	0	0	—0.40
Cawnpore	87.0	59.3	62	0	0	—0.01
Allahabad	88.6	60.0	68	0	0	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	93.5	56.8	57	0	0	0
Karachi	84.7	68.9	77	0	0	—0.
Ajmer	91.4	55.0	49	0	0	—0.01
Jaipur	93.0	57.1	37	0	0	001
Kotah	92.6	62.6	45	0	0	
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	92.8	62.4	38	0	0	0
Dwarka	84.3	73.4	64	0	0	0
Veraval	94.7	70.5	27	0	0	0
Rajkot	94.6	68.9	39	0	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	63.4	42	0	0	0
Surat	94.3	66.1	56	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	98.8	68.5	32	0	0	0
Deesa	98.9	60.9	36	0	0	0
Neemuch	89.1	57.0	28	0	0	0
Indore	87.6	54.1	58	—	0	—0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	58.5	69	0	0	—0.
Saugor	87.4	60.6	46	0	0	—0.05
Hoshangabad	86.7	57.4	45	0	0	—0.01
Khandwa	91.1	66.3	57	0	0	—0.02
Akola	90.9	59.1	57	0	0	—0.04
Amraoti	89.1	65.6	46	0	0	—0.04
Nagpur	88.8	64.6	55	0	0	—0.04
Chanda	88.1	63.2	69	0	0	—0.15
Raipur	88.3	65.6	65	0	0	—0.11
						09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	74.4	75	0	0	—0.
Ratnagiri	92.7	68.3	53	0	0	—0.91
Mormugao	94.7	71.9	88	0	0	—0.41
Karwar	87.5	68.8	85	0	0	—0.12
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	58.1	55	0	0	—0.04
Ahmednagar	84.4	62.3	41	0	0	—0.11
Poona	87.2	55.9	61	0	0	—0.10
Sholapur	90.0	67.8	54	0	0	—0.24
Bijapur	86.2	64.3	62	0	0	—0.24
Belgaum	83.2	58.5	54	0	0	—0.39
Aurangabad	86.1	55.0	46	0	0	—0.12
Nizamabad (Indur.)	88.8	62.7	70	0	0	—0.15
Hyderabad	88.7	69.2	56	0	0	—0.33
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	71.3	90	0	0	—0.58
Calicut	87.3	74.1	85	0.01	0.79	—0.82
Cochin	87.0	76.6	78	0.79	0.79	—0.54
Colombo	81.2	71.7	94	1.68	5.97	4.46
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	78.1	78	0	0	—1.42
Bellary	90.5	69.2	58	0	0	—0.48
Cuddapah	91.7	73.8	74	0	0	—0.40
Madras	92.5	76.0	86	0	0	—1.75
Bangalore	85.3	64.6	70	0	0	—0.57
Coimbatore	90.1	71.2	73	0	0	—0.32
Trichinopoly	91.8	76.1	80	0	0	—0.51
Negapatam	90.8	77.5	81	0.10		—2.19

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C

SNARING THE SUBMARINE.

HOW THE PERIL HAS BEEN DEALT WITH.

On September 6th Mr. Balfour wrote to a correspondent: Of the past I can speak with assurance, and it may interest you to know that the losses inflicted upon the German submarines have been formidable. The criminals have paid a heavy toll. Some have been rescued and are prisoners of war, but from the very nature of submarines it must often happen that they drag their crews with them to destruction. Those who send them forth on their unhonoured mission wait their return in vain.

The following article reprinted from the "New York World" of October 2, will be read with interest in the above connection:—

While the greatest secrecy is thrown around the means employed, the United States Government has information concerning the principal methods which have been successful in meeting the German war zone campaign. Submarine telephony has been developed by which sounds from observation boats or stations planted off shore communicate with points in the mainland.

For the capturing of craft whose presence has not been detected or even suspected, the Government's reports describe how huge nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarines may be expected to attempt to pass, and in open waters, near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships, nets suspended between floats have been spread broadcast, armed patrol boats watch, and when the floats disappear beneath the water, showing that a submarine has become entangled, the patrols congregate at the place, and when the victim comes to the surface, as it inevitably must to disentangle itself, it is destroyed by gunfire or captured.

SPECIAL MINE.

A special type of mine also has been devised which is laid in large fields that have proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching steamer lanes.

The German methods of supplying submarines with oil and provisions, either at sea or from concealed places along the coasts of the British Isles, have been overcome. The stations have been ferreted out and practically disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals, and leaves them only a comparatively short time in position and equipped for effective duty.

Destroyers, the reports declare, become expert in the game of submarine-hunting, and armed trawlers also have proved very effective, on account of their speed and ability to get quickly within easy range of their victims. But the greatest single factor, it is said, has been a newly-designed and built fleet of small seagoing motor-boats armed with one of two 3-inch guns and possessing very high speed.

These boats literally swarm over suspected expanses of the waters, and by an effectively worked-out system of patrol, cover almost every mile of the surface in the channels of commerce adjacent to Great Britain.

As a submarine must frequently rise to renew its air supply and recharge the storage batteries by which it is propelled when submerged, any in the territory covered by the scouts are almost certain to be eventually detected and destroyed. These small boats have been built in large numbers in England, and it is reported that about five hundred of them are being constructed in the United States and Canada to be shipped in sections to Great Britain.

Aeroplanes are described as exceedingly useful in locating and following the trail of submarines. They can detect one even a hundred feet beneath the surface.

It is the habit, the reports say, of the German submarines to slip into favourable position along the steamer lanes and lie on the bottom for long periods, rising occasionally to the surface for observation and other purposes. As the batteries are not exhausted by this method, the boats not being in motion, only a very brief stay on the surface is necessary to renew the air supply and take a hurried observation.

Undersea boats adopting these tactics have been the most difficult to catch. Here the aeroplane has shown its greatest usefulness as the comparatively shallow water along much of the British coast makes it possible for the aeroplane operators to see the boats lying on the bottom. The aeroplane notes the position and notifies the nearest destroyer or patrol boat, which speeds to the spot and waits for the submarine to rise.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures."

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WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICA'S RECORD EXPORTS.

The publication by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce of the United States, says the "Statist" shows that for the first time in the history of the country the value of the exports from all American ports during the twelve months ended with August exceeded 600 millions sterling. The actual figures are £607,006,656, whereas for the corresponding period of the preceding year the figures were £456,037,158, showing an increase of £150,969,498, or 33.1 per cent. Of the total exports during the twelve months under consideration merchandise accounted for £333,939,787. During the same twelve months the excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounted to £273,066,869. Finally, during the twelve months the net imports of gold amounted to £29,250,955 while the net exports of gold were £18,934,523. The figures given show beyond question that the War has exercised a very beneficial influence upon American trade, and especially upon the export trade. In fact, the needs of the belligerents have been supplied to a considerable extent by the United States, with great profit to the latter, as the figures just cited show. One speaker of high position, supporting elsewhere the proposed loan to England and France, stated frankly that just before the War circumstances had so combined that many careful American observers were apprehensive of panic. Circumstances have been so altered by the War, and by good crops, that America now is exceedingly prosperous, and he concluded that it is the interest of all American capitalists, whatever their feelings may be respecting the various belligerents, to support the proposed loan, inasmuch as it will regulate exchange and thereby enable the United States to export the produce of the country as well as the manufactures, which this year have all been most abundant. It may be added that this year the crop prospects have not affected the Money market at all to the extent that might have been expected. The crops are all abundant and the country is looki g forward with great hope to the future. But the recent change in the banking law, together with the check given to every kind of speculation, has made all the banks so well prepared for the demands upon them that they are not now compelled to draw upon their deposits in New York, as in previous years they have had to do. There is thus an extraordinary abundance of money in the United States. Every exertion is being made to ensure a satisfactory export of cotton and other produce. It is to be recollected that the United States is capable of maintaining in a high degree of comfort probably five or six times its present population. When this dreadful War is over the whole of the belligerents will be more or less impoverished. Germany and Austria-Hungary, in particular, will be almost ruined. And there will be a strong desire everywhere to escape from countries reduced so seriously to countries which are highly prosperous. It is reasonable to expct, therefore, that just as large numbers of our present fighting men will betake themselves to the self-governing Dominions, so from the impoverished parts of the Continent there will be a large emigration to the United States. If there is, all the capital that America saves will be required to extend her railway system, to enlarge her towns, to found new towns, and to bring under cultivation the immense stretches of territory that are now more or less given over to grazing.

A NEEDLESS EXPORT RESTRICTION.

A recent decision of the War Trade Department, for which one can see no possible justification, has caused a loss to our export trade and needless irritation in the leather business. On the outbreak of war all leathers suitable for military purposes were placed on a list of goods prohibited for export, but amongst the few kinds which were excluded were chrome glazed kid and patent leathers, used for the making of uppers of men's and women's light walking footwear. These were excluded because they were not in any way suitable for military purposes. British exporters of these goods have been exporting them freely ever since, and have been doing a larger busines than usual because they have had the benefit of the business that formerly went to Germany, which was a large producer of such goods. Within the past month the War Trade Department has suddenly thought fit to prohibit the export of chrome glace kids. On inquiry being made at the War Trade Department as to the reason for this development it was stated that the decision had been taken as "they thought they might as well bring the goods into line." To show how absurd this decision seems to experts it may be pointed out that patent kid, the export of which is still allowed, is exactly the same as glazed kid, except that one is japanned, and the other only glazed. The only result that this rather extraordinary decision can be expected to have is to cause a great deal of trouble to exporters, and to strike a blow at our export trade, which it is very desirable to stimulate in every legitimate way.

INCREASED USE OF SILVER.

In spite of the fact that silver currency has been added to the circulation since the war began to the extent of some £6,000,000, considerable inconvenience is being caused by a shortness in the supply. The banks complain that they cannot get enough silver coins to meet the demand, and the Royal Mint is being exhorted to try and work rather faster than hitherto it has been accustomed to work. With silver obtainable in plenty, and our silver coinage so entirely "token money" that the Government is understood to make a profit of £600 on every thousand pounds worth of silver minted, it certainly seems absurd that we should have any difficulty in obtaining new half-crowns or shillings. But such is the fact. It appears that numbers of people are using more silver than usual because they dislike the currency notes. It is also said that our soldiers have taken a lot of silver money out of the country.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN.

The terms on which the new Austrian war loan is being floated are given by a telegram from Vienna to the Dutch Press. The loan is to be issued at 93.60, and will bear interest at 5½ per cent. It is to be redeemable in 1930. The subscription lists, it is stated, will be open from October 7th to November 6th. The yield on the loan, allowing for redemption, will be nearly 6 per cent.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Nov. 2nd,

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	—
" Imports	..	9,000
Mid. Americans	..	6.95—15d.
Egyptian F.G.F. . ..	..	9.45—15d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	..	..Closed
New York Oficial noon call	..	..Closed
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	..	11.61
March	..	11.83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 3.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	33,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	6.72 — 1
Nov.-Dec.	6.71 — 1
Dec.-Jan.	6.71 — 1
Jan.-Feb.	6.72 — 1
Feb.-Mar.	6.72 — 1
Mar.-Apl.	6.71 — 1
Apl.-May.	6.71 — 1
May-June.	6.71 — 1
June-July.	6.68 — 1
July-Aug.	6.65 — 1
Aug.-Sept.	6.50 — 1
Sept.-Oct.	6.35 — 1
Oct.-Nov.	6.31 — 1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Nov. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close
Nov.	6.73	12
Nov.-Dec.	6.72	12
Dec.-Jan.	6.72	12
Jan.-Feb.	6.73	12
Feb.-March	6.73	11
March-April	6.72	12
April-May	6.72	12
May-June	6.72	12
June-July	6 69	12
July-Aug.	6.66	12
Aug.-Sept.	6.51	11
Sept.-Oct.	6.36	10
Oct.-Nov.	6.32	10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 2nd

M.G. Bengal Good ..	.. 4.90
" " Fully Good	.. 5.00
" " Fine ..	.. 5.15
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	.. 5.30
" " " Fine	.. 5.60
" Broach Good ..	.. 6.30 —10
" " Fully Good	.. 6.45
" " Fine ..	.. 6.60
" Scinde Good ..	.. 4.80
" " Fully Good	.. 4.95
" " Fine ..	.. 5.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 2nd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Closed.
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	
Futures at New York.—	
Previous closing price	11.85
Previous closing price	12.07
Spot Cotton at New York.—	
Previous price	11.95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.75
Futures at New Orleans	11.68
Futures at New Orleans	11.90

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot..	24 3/16+1/16	
Closing Tone of Silver :—No Sellers.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅞	Unchanged.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜	
" " " " 6 " ..	5¾	
Interest day to day loans	3½	
" 7 day market loans	4½	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£875,000	
Ex : on London at Paris Fcs.	27.56 unchgd.	

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 2nd.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£90⅜—1⅞
4½ % 1925—1945..	£96⅝—1½

SHEEP SKINS.

London, Nov. 2nd.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day steady with a good demand sales	704,000
Sheep skins	

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B-22

Madras prime } A penny to two
" meinum } pence dearer.
Sheep skins Bombay a penny dearer.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 2nd

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates are Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates are Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Nov.Dec. Sellers. 44/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd 63/6

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd 57/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers 64+6d.

Toria Rapeseed 3% Nov.-Dec unchgd 62/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) November-December Sellers unchgd 59/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Hull not offered unchgd. £9-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£89½+1
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£74¼—1
Copper Braziers	£102+3½
Yellow Metal unchgd	11
Hard Spelter. unchgd	55
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchgd	£18/10/0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£1/6/0+1s.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 1st.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December,	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	20/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	21

London, Nov. 2nd

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November-December.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-December.	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November-December	20/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. November-December	21
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Paid Buyers	62

RUBBER

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Value unchgd	2/5⅞
Ceylon Rubber Nov.	2/6¼+⅛

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

This morning Broach was quoted at 274, the decline being due to lower advices from Home, but later the market recovered and 276½ was reached and ruled fairly steady until Colaba opened when Broach opened at 275½.

Only a small business has been reported, the general expectation being that a further decline is probable.

Fully Good Bengal, January 215.
Fine Akola, January 248.
Good Broach April 275.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY. QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			274	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	224	214	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	223	..	..	Nov. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	217	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	234	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	263	..	..	Jan. 1916
M G. Nagpore	260	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm . ..	246	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	Dec. 1915
M.G. Bengals	224	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd November, 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	209	199	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	..	245	235	..	Ready new crop.
	234	225	213	..	Ready old crop.
	..	228	216/7	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	235	225	..	Ready new crop.
	..	221	219	..	Ready old crop.
	..	220	208	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	226	..	Ready new crop.
	..	230	220	..	Ready old crop.
	..	235	223	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	250	240	..	Ready
	..	249/50	241	..	1/25 Jan. '16
Oomawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	253	243	..	do.
	..	252	244	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	256	246	..	do.
	..	255	247	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	260	250	..	do
	..	259	251	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	261	251	..	do.
	..	264	256	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	264	254	..	do.
	..	267	261	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	266	256	246	do.
	..	285	..	277	1/25 Ap. '16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	222	210	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	245	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	263	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	245	do.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	239	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	265	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Ialtha Terms, i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd November, 1915.

Cotton	11,029 Bales
Wheat	29,968 cwts
Linseed	16,186 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,575 "
Ginjellyseed	2,151 "
Poppyseed	2,178 "
Groundnuts	1,253 "
Castorseed	15,494 "
Rice	5,159 "
Myrabollams	8,113 "
Cottonseed	5,068 "
Mowraseed	428 "
Gram	7,535 "
Jcowar	6,302 "
Maize	370 "
Barley	10,707 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Nov. 3rd 5-30 p.m,

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 13 0	7 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore.	7 12 0	8 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 15 0	8 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 10 0	8 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 2 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6 14 0
Linseed May	9 1 3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D D. Mail	1s 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Dec
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32d., Nov.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	190½
60 d-s Hongkong	135⅝
Do. Shanghai	175⅜
60 d-s Yokohama	154½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-6.
English Dragons	15-2-6.
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-2-1

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened slightly weak to-day but revived before close. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood firm.

In Mill shares for Maharat delivery Davids closed at Rs. 507½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 387½, Currimbhai at Rs. 203½, Indian Dyeing and Bleaching at Rs. 117½ and Edward Sassoons at Rs. 220.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,420, Centrals to Rs. 1,880 and Kohinoors to Rs. 620.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 197½, subsequently moved up to Rs. 217½ but closed at Rs. 215 (buyers).

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 56.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 116, Tapti Valleys at Rs. 572½ and Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 157.

Alcock and Ashdown shares advanced to Rs. 375.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 108 and Deferred at Rs. 212.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 915.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 201½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,035.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 87 (small clean pieces.)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept quiet at Rs. 99½ (long.dated.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The Share Market opened to-day with a weaker tendency in the jute share section, a drop of two points in several cases being reported. Transactions in coal shares were put through at steady rates. There was an enquiry for jute preference shares and debentures.

Coal:—Bengal coal 798, Gopalichuck 7 3/8 to 7 5/8, Ghusick and Mushia 14 7/8, Lakurka 17, 17¼, Raneegunge 28, Standard 24 5/8, 24¾, 24 7/8, Teetulmuri 11½, 11 5/8.

Jute:—Alliance (pref) 100, 101, Barnagore (ord) 90½, 91, 90¼, New Central (pref) 118, 119, Clive (ord) 85, 85½, 86, Fort William (ord) 83½, 84, 84½, Howrah (ord) 171, Kamarhatty (ord) 238, Kelvin (ord) 234, Northbrook (ord) 17 1/8, 17½, New Central (pref) 118, 119, Union (ord) 287, 288, Central Hydraulic Press 150.

Debentures:—Delta jute 5½ per cent. 104, 104½, Howrah Amta 102.

Tea:—East India 100, 101.

CALCUTTA JUTE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Calcutta baled jute market is steady but quiet, no business being reported. Sellers still hold out for Rs. 52 to Rs. 53 for firsts marks and show no disposition to meet buyers who are still in the neighbourhood of Rs. 51. Values of other grades are unchanged.

Loose jute is quiet with ample offerings and very few buyers.

So far as the gunny market is concerned, heavy goods are steady with moderate enquiry, but there is no great deal of closing business. Rs. 39 is offered for January and Rs. 35-8 is reported for heavy cess.

Hessians are practically unchanged near eleven. *Porters* are steady but *nines* are in little demand. Buyers of January-March at Rs. 16 and Rs. 11-12 to Rs. 12.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND COS.' WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on October 7th say:—

GOLD.

The external movement of gold has been adverse to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Oct. 6th £1,00,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
Sept. 30th £5,000 in bar gold.
Sept. 30th £200,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Oct. 1st £154,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Oct. 1st £220,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.
Oct. 4th £365,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Oct 5th £250,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Oct. 5th £450,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt
Oct. 6th £264,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £1,008,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of September was approximately £411,800.

The output of West Africa for August, 1915 amounted to £139,364 as compared with £150,386 for August, 1914 and £140,290 for July, 1915.

The output of Rhodesia for August 1915 was a record and amounted to £344,493, as compared with £316, 972 for August 1914 and £336,565 for July 1915.

SILVER.

The tone continues good, and prices have been more than maintained.

The quotation rose to 23 7/8d. on the 1st instant, eased 1/16d. the next day, strengthened to 23 7/8d. on the 6th instant, and to-day to 23 15/16d. This price has not been exceeded since March 16th last.

Demand has been persistent for home coinage, and also for the Continent, and at the same time there has been a disposition for supplies to shrink.

"The Times" stated yesterday that £6,000,000 in new British silver coin has been put into circulation since the War began. This amount, though about double the normal addition to the currency in one year, is not yet proportionate to the strain put upon subsidiary curreney in these exceptional times.

Payment to large numbers of troops in amounts below 10s. and the need for small change in country localities where hitherto the circulation of coin was extremely restricted call for a re-adjustment of monetary conditions which cannot but result in coinage upon a large scale.

These considerations apply in some degree to the Continent also.

In our country, the necessity of waiting until the public become accustomed to the use of the new Notes below £5.—hitherto the minimum value suggests that a purchase of about £2,150,000 worth of silver in order to provide coins to the face value of £6,000,000 is hardly sufficient to meet the difficulty.

China and the Indian Bazaars are doing very little in this market.

It is reported that the stock at Shanghai on Sept. 9th consisted of bars and sycee valued at 68,000 taels and 19,180,000 dollars of which the native banks hold 3,390,000 taels and 9,400,000 dollars.

An Indian Currency Return for the 30th Sept. gave details in lakhs of Rupees as follow:—

Notes in Circulation 63, 80.
Reserve in Silver Coin 37, 74.
Gold Coin and Bullion 5, 91.
Gold in England 6, 15.

The stock in Bombay continues to increase, and is given as 7,300 bars, as compared with 6,800 last week.

A shipment of one million ounces has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong. Too much significance must not be attached to the size of this shipment, as it represents an accumulation arising from the fact that there is not at the present time a weekly steamer.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Oct. 1 23 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 2 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 4 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 5 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 6 23 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 7 23 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23.854 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash silver is 3/16d. above that fixed a week ago

OPIUM SMUGGLING AT CALCUTTA.

CHINAMEN'S EXTRAORDINARY RUSES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

During the past two days the officers of the Customs Preventive Service have made a haul of over half a maund of opium on board the Chinese steamer Yat Sing lying off Esplanade moorings.

On Monday night three Chinamen were arrested with altogether fourteen and a half seers of opium in their possession. In one instance the opium was concealed in the inner tube of a bicycle tyre. In another instance some was found hidden in a roll of bedding and in a third instance seven and a half seers of opium were discovered in the hollowed wooden partitions of two warf almirahs.

On Tuesday morning another Chinaman was arrested going on board the Yat Sing with five seers of opium in a bicycle tube and one seer of opium ingeniously concealed in the soles of his shoes. The total value of the opium seized on the Yat Sing is about Rs. 1,600.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.826 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.1 "
Dew Point	71.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.718 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.5 "
Minimum do. do.	74.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	145 Miles.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

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This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the most nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness, no matter from what cause. VISEM without any medical treatment is fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS. Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Supplied in Bottles, price Rs. 2.4; Tablets Rs. 1.8

Descriptive booklet, particulars, and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Castles Place, Calcutta.

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Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
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Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

OTTO DILBAHAR

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO

Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

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Toothache & all Diseases of the Gums

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is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gumboil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Appiy at once daily and your teeth will set for ever. Try a Phial.

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7 to 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

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ENGLAND.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Second LL. B., Examination Results, 3 p.m.
Bombay City Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4 p.m.
Meeting of shareholders of Greaves Cotton & Co.'s Mills, Share Bazaar, Brokers' Hall, 5 p.m.
Opening Day of Aryan Brotherhood Conference; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar's Inaugural Address, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5.

First LL. B. and Intermediate Examination in Commerce Results.
Aryan Brotherhood Conference, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6.

Aryan Brotherhood Conferecne, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

P. and O. s.s. Mooltan with English Mails of 22nd ultimo, due at daybreak.

MONDAY, Nov. 8.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema, 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain M. R. Sowerby, Commanding,

Colaba, Nov. 3.

No. 937.—Parades.—No. 1 Company will parade at the Old Headquarters, Fort, on Thursday the 4th instant for Physical Drill.

No. 938.—Leave.—C. Q. M. S. T. Hatton, No. 2 Company, is granted leave out of Bombay from 5th to 15th instant both days inclusive.

No. 1727 Gr. W. Pennington, No. 2 Company is granted leave out of Bombay from 6th to 9th November both days inclusive.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay, Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

November, 4.

254. Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "H" Coy. with effect from this date—

PROMOTIONS.

No. 4453 Vol F. J. Warder, to be Corporal.
No. 1621 Vol J. H. Veevers, to be Corporal.
No. 8471 Vol A. C. Warner, to be Corporal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4949 Corpl. L. Walsh, to be Lce Sergeant.
No. 8506 Vol G. J. Chambers, to be Lce Corporal.
No. 8472 Vol. S. G. Butchart, to be Lce Corporal.
No. 8378 Vol. O. D. Wharton, to be Lce Corporal.
No. 6726 Vol. K. T. Stephens, to be Lce Corporal.
No. 8400 Vol J. J. Athaide, to be Lce Corporal.
No. 8444 Vol. F. Miller, to be Lce Corporal.

255. Reversion.—No. 2161 Lce Corpl. H. Spooner, and No. 8392 Lce Corpl. E. Merrett, revert to the ranks at their own request.

256. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows.—

No. 8746 Vol L. E. Tyler, and No. 8747 Vol F. C. Smith, to "B" Coy. No. 8748 Vol F. X. Dias, No. 8749 Vol B. Gonsalves, No. 8750 Vol. R. Fernandes, No. 8751 Vol. F. T. Parsons, No. 8752 Vol. W. H. Nightingale, No. 8753 Vol F. Falkan, No. 8754 Vol. W. E. Bottomley, No. 8755 Vol. P. W. Sullen, No. 8756 Vol. J. Lionette, No. 8757 Vol. N. W. Anderson, No. 8758 Vol. G. Misquitta, No. 8759 Vol H. Vaz No. 8760 Vol. F. Ryder. No. 8761 Vol. C. Wittenbaker, No. 6648 Vol. C. Neischer, No. 8763 Vol L. D'Souza, No. 8764 Vol C. Moray, No. 8765 Vol C. Ennis, No. 8766 Vol. A. Weston, No. 8767 Vol. J. Sequeira, No 8768 Vol. F. M. Rofino, No. 8769 Vol. M. Lobo, to "H" Company.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Mooltan, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Sunday next.

FATMABAI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of October last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 11,234, of whom 4,542 were males, 3,778 females and 2,914 children. The average daily attendance was 362.

FIRE IN A MILL.

In the blow room of the Jacob Sassoon Mill on Tuesday evening a small fire broke out, which was put out by the operatives without much difficulty. The outbreak, is supposed to be due to friction of machinery and the damage is estimated at Rs. 250.

VANITA VISHRAM.

The Honorary Secretary of the Vanita Vishram, Bombay, announces a donation of Rs. 25,000 by Seth Gordhandas Khatau and Seth Karsondas Natha, executors and trustees of the will of Bai Ladka Vahu, widow of Seth Ranchhoddas Tulsidas, preferably for the maintenance and education of Bhatia widows.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

The ninth Conversational meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the premises of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum, when Mr. P. D. Chitre, B.A., Principal of the A. E. S. High School, will deliver an address. All Old Boys are cordially invited to attend.

A MAGICIAN ROBBED.

Karunashanker Hirji, a magician by profession living with his friend Mohanlal on the 2nd floor of a building in Lohar Street, has reported to the police that on Tuesday, at about 11 a.m. while he was sleeping on the verandha with his room open, Mohanlal found that a gold watch belonging to the magician with a gold chain and locket had been removed from the room.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and one death from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, the former being reported from Dhobi Talao and Parel and the latter in a hospital. There were no small-pox or cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 74, as compared with 56 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 79 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2025, out of which 3 were plague stricken.

CIVIL VETERINARY ASSISTANTS FOR WAR

The Government of India have addressed the local Governments on the subject of the formation of a reserve of Civil Veterinary Assistants for duty with the Indian Silladar Cavalry regiments during the war. The intention of the Government of India is to establish a reserve of fourteen Civil Veteinary Assistants, who will be employed with military animals with regiments of Silladar Cavalry in India and with the depots in India of regiments on field service overseas in their professional capacity only They will have no military status, but will be under the orders of the Officer Commanding the regiment or depot. Whilst in military employ they will also get the same privileges as Silladar Cavalry men as regards rations. Those volunteering for service will sign an agreement to serve for one year, extensible to two, or for such time as the war may last, or until their services can be dispensed with, whichever may occur first. They will continue to serve under the rules laid down in Civil Service Regulations, but while employed with the Army Department they will receive their present rates of pay and 50 per cent batta.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULTING A POLICE CONSTABLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Hayatkhan Dalelkhan and Hatiram Harisunker with assaulting Gopal Dhondu, P. C. No. 1513C., to dteter him from discharging his public duty, and with abetment. Mr. Kampani defended the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the two accused and others were found gaming at the Mumbadevi Tank premises by P. C. 1513 C, who arrested the accused while the others escaped. The first accused resented his arrest and assaulted P. C. 1513 C., but was secured with the assistance of other sepoys. They were being taken to the Police chowkie when the second accused also assaulted the sepoy.

The first accused said he was not gambling and that he assaulted the sepoy after the latter had assaulted him.

The second accused pleaded not guilty. He said he left his master's shop about 1 p.m. on the 14th ultimo to recover outstandings. He passed from the Mumbadevi Gate and met a friend of his. He was passing, when he saw the first accused being taken by the Police and being assaulted The first accused was bleeding and his "dhotar" came off. The second accused asked the Police to allow the first accused to wear the "dhotar," when P. C. No. 1730 C. abused him and slapped him. Both Police sepoys No. 1730 C. and No. 1513 C. assaulted him with fists and sticks that were with them. He was handcuffed illegally and taken to the Police station. He showed marks to the Court and produced a medical certificate.

The Magistrate said the evidence of P. C. 1730 C. seemed to him to be unreliable. This sepoy's post was at Kika Street and he came on the scene in consequence of a passer-by giving him information, and yet though he came from a distance of more than 200 yards, he deposed as if he were present from the beginning. The Magistrate also believed that P. C. No. 1513 C. and No. 1022 had greatly exaggerated the case against the second accused. He did not believe that the second accused was gaming or was arrested at the time. He was also satisfied that the first accused resented his arrest and assaulted P. C. 1513 C. but when the other sepoys came on the scene they helped P. C. 1513 C. to secure him. By this time the "dhotar" of the first accused had become loose in the struggle and he was being taken to the Police chowkie by force. The second accused at this stage interfered. What he exactly said to the policemen was not clear, but, the Magistrate was satisfied, he did not assault any of them. The interference on the part of the second accused was resented by P. C. 1730 C. who took the second accused into custody and marched him also to the Police station. He (the Magistrate) must order the second accused to be acquitted. The first accused, who had seven previous convictions, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Both the accused were also charged before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, with gambling. The first accused was fined Rs. 2, while the case against the second accused was withdrawn.

SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

A statement has been issued to-day showing the result of spinning and weaving in the cotton mills of India during August, 1915.

It shows that the total quality of yarns spun amounted to 62 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 24 million lbs. as compared with 57 and 19 million lbs. respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording an increase of 9 per cent. in the former case, and of 16 per cent. in the latter.

In the twelve months from the beginning of the cotton year 1914-15 (i.e., from 1st September, 1914), the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 668 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 289 million lbs. as compared with 685 million and 276 million lbs. respectively in the corresponding months of the preceding year. In the five months April to August, 1915, the quantities were 307 million lbs. of yarn and 127 million lbs. of woven goods. The excise duty of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* realised on woven goods in August, 1915, amounted to Rs. 3,39,536 and in the five months April to August, 1915, to Rs. 14,04,655 as compared with Rs. 3,14,921 and Rs. 15,22,665 respectively in the corresponding periods of 1914.

The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in August, 1915, was Rs. 3,43,47,829 and that in the five months April to August, 1915, Rs. 16,54,37,219.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVERS' STORY OF MEETING SOWARS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

The further hearing of the Lahore conspiracy supplementary case was resumed to-day.

Continuing his statement Sundar Singh described the attempt to attack the Sirhali Police Station which fell through. Their party reaced the place at 1 a.m. but as the local men who had agreed to co-operate, did not turn up they did not attack the thana but went to low-lying lands to pass the day. Meanwhile Prem Singh and Kala Singh were sent to Mian Mir to bring away as many sowars as they could. A number of the party, however, said nothing was being done and they therefore went home whose names the witness mentioned. The rest of the party proceeded to the Dhun Dear river bank carrying with them bundles of chavis and swords and pretending to be a hunting party. Three men proceeded to cantonements to find out why the sowars had not turned up.

The approver then gave an account of the incident of the visit which led to the discovery of this first part of this plot. Three men met a sowar who told them that the sowars had saddled their horses to come but the Granthi pursuaded them not to go. They then went into the lines where the sowar and the Lance-Daffadar took them to the Gurudwara. Another sowar joined them here. A Veterinary Assistant who was a Mussalman was passing at the time. Natha Singh and Lal Singh (two companions of the approver) called him to have a look at their horses. He saw the animals and left. They and some Sowars had a short walk when the approver told Ganda Singh that he had been wandering for the last two or three nights without food or rest. Ganda Singh replied such hardships were to be expected in such undertakings. They passed the night at the Gurudwara in spite of the order of the Resildar that they could not remain there at night. Natha Singh Mahant in answer to their complaint that the Sowars had not come to their assistance as promised, said everything would be settled at the Gurudwara. Next day the complaint was repeated and the cavalry men replied that the time for a rising had not yet arrived. While the officers of the regiment had become suspicious on account of three desertions, Lal Singh asked for a definite date to be fixed when the Sowars would come but Luchhman Singh replied that they could not fix the date but would come on the first opportunity they got. Luchhman Singh said they should bring 100 men and attack the lines and the sowars would help them and give them the keys of the rifle racks and magazine. They eventually agreed to leave the men at Chobacha Sahib to serve as the connecting link between the sowars and the conspirators and keep either side informed of the movements of the other. A place was to be selected for keeping the man. From Mian Mir three men went to the villages of Bhengali, Guru Sar, Sultani, Sur Singh, and Bhure. At Sur Singh they heard from Inder Singh of some activities of the conspirators already convicted in the previous case. They also heard of the arrest of three deserters at Jhar Sahib. Harnam Singh came to the village of the approver and told him that Mula Singh wanted to see him He accordingly went to Amritsar to see Mula Singh for whom he looked at a tailor's shop. At last he met Mula Singh in a dharamsala near Darbar Sahib. With Mula Singh were two other men, a fat Bengali and a Mahratta with two portruding teeth. Mula Singh asked him why he had become inactive. Witness replied it was no use being active as there were no good results. Mula Singh said a dacoity had to be done in the house of Brahman Sahukar and asked witness to join with other men. He refused upon which Mula Singh got annoyed and asked him to go away. Witness then threw up the job and though the conspirators kept coming to his house to urge him to join by both threats and inducements he resolutely kept out. One day Deva, sweeper of his village, brought a message to the effect that as he had ceased to work for the revolutionary movement and had not returned the arms he had with him he would be murdered in two or three days. Some of the arrested conspirators having, however, given his name to the police he was arrested. Later on he made a full and voluntary statement.

The approver was cross examined at some length by counsel for the defence.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA.

"PERILS OF PAULINE."

To-night the great serial film, which has had such a phenominel success, will start its final Episodes. There is no doubt that the "Perile of Pauline" has been seen by more people, received more attention and caused more talk than any feature film ever shown in Bombay. The last three Episodes are said to contain the most thrilling of all the "Thrills" yet provided, and consideraing that the United States lent one of their submarines and a Dreadnought in order to make the picture as realistic as possible, there must be something in it, which will be quite above the ordinary.

The programme includes a comic and Gazette, but the chief feature is the "Perils of Pauline" of which six parts will be shown.

A prize of Rs. 100 is offered by Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, High Court Vakil, Madras, for the best Monograph or Essay on the subject of Indian Emigration or any branch of it. The competition is open to Indians only, resident in India or abroad. The Essay should reach the Office of the "Indian Emigrant," Madras, on or before 1st May, 1916.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

UNLICENSED STABLES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal to extend to Municipal officers and servants revised concessions similar to those granted by Government to their employees to enable them when bitten by rabid animals to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor for treatment.

It was resoved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the revised concessions be sanctioned.

The Committee also considered a letter from Messrs. Dharsey Devji and Co., stating that they arranged to erect stables on a large piece of garden land at the junction of Victoria and Mount Roads, that a temporary license for 1,200 ahimals was issued to them and that they were asked to carry out certain works by the end of May 1914, that although the required works were proceeded with with diligence, they were informed by the Superintendent of Licenses that as plans for permanent stables had not been submitted and as no attempts were being made by them to build pucca stables, a temporary license up to the end of May 1914 would not be given; that on a representation to the Commissioner a temporary license for 1,200 animals only was granted to them; that under the verbal orders of the Commissioner. Mr. Clyton, they were diligently prosecuting the work of building pucca stables, etc., when they were stopped by the Executive Engineer, under threats of police prosecutions, that in the meanwhile the Malaria Department called upon them to fill in a large pond on the premises, that when they proceeded with this work and asked for compensation for carrying on such a heavy malarial operation they were prosecuted for creating nuisance; that their application for a license to make cowdung cakes had been refused although it is allowed in respect of almost all the stables, and that they had represented to the Assessor and Collector that they should be charged on their present rental basis but that they are threatened with legal proceedings. They stated further that they were prosecuted for stabling more animals than the number admissible under the license and were convicted of a technical offence and fined Rs. 300, and that even the temporary license was withdrawn, and that they were prosecuted for stabling bullocks without a license and were again fined. They submitted that they were being continually prosecuted in connection with the stables for one reason or another. They prayed for relief as follows:—(a) that the Superintendent of Licenses may be directed to withdraw the prosecution; (b) that proper permanent licenses for bullocks and cowdung cakes may be granted to them; (c) that they may be paid by the Bombay Municipality such compensation as might appear to the Corporation just and equitable in respect of the Malarial operations carried out by them; (d) that they may be directed to be charged the proper taxes on the amouunt of rent which they are able to recover under the licenses and that all excesses charged may be directed to be refunded; (e) that they may be charged water-tax for cartsmen and privies for which there is a separate connection on the basis of the consumption for household purposes and not on the basis of supply to the stables; and (f) and generally to enquire into the hardships of which they have been the unfortunate victims and to grant to them such redress as might appear just, proper and expedient under the circumstances of the case.

The Commissioner, in the course of his letter, stated:—I have the honour to state that the statement in para, 2 of the petition that in October 1913 over 3,000 bullocks which were stabled at Nowroji Hill were left without accommodation on account of the demolition by the Improvement Trust of almost all the stables on Nowroji Hill is not correct. The cattle stable owners on Nowroji Hill were given ample notice to quit by the Improvement Trust, but I understand that that body had the greatest difficulty in removing them and finally had to take summary action. There were then, however, only 13 bullock stables at Chinch Bunder Road with a total accommodation for 805 bullocks. Two of these were rebuilt and provided accommodation for 173 bullocks, and 154 bullocks were shifted to a stable at Tank Bunder and only 478 animals were thus finally dispossessed by the Improvement Trust.

With reference to the statements regarding the action taken by the petitioners against the carters, it is true that the petitioners filed suits against a few cartmen who owned a cart and two bullocks each. They took no steps against those with several bullocks. It is true that the cartmen objected to being turned out of the premises. They naturally preferred to remain in a place where the stable owner, by ignoring all Municipal requirements, could rent space at a lower rent than was possible for stable owners who observed the bye-laws. But there can be little doubt that the cartmen were acting in concert with the petitioners. I may state that I saw a deputation of the cartmen, and told them that as many of Mr. Dharsey's sheds as were ready would be licensed. The whole point is however irrelevant. If a man lets out his land to others in defiance of requirements long after even his temporary license is expired, he cannot complain if he is held responsible.

Licenses have since been issued to the petitioners for as many bullocks as there is accommodation for in their sheds, as the latter were ready for occupation from time to time. It may be stated that they have been allowed concessions which have not been granted to more rule-abiding persons. Koba floor was allowed in place of metalled floor on account of petitioners' pleading of poverty. Nevertheless they have persisted in infringing regulations. It was not possible to get anything done by them except by prosecution. The had to be prosecuted seven times by the License Department and once by the Health Department. They appealed to the High Court when they were once fined by the Presidency Magistrate but the High Court upheld the conviction. The petitioners have been heavily fined but the money received for excess and unlicensed animals must far have exceeded the totals of the fines. It is probably true that to carry out the Municipal requirements was beyond their command of money. But they deliberately embarked on the undertaking because they hoped it would be remunerative by their being able to evade these requirements. Even now these have been far from being met. The drainage work of the stables has not yet been satisfactorily carried out.

As regards the water charge complained of by the petitioners they have never taken a subsidiary meter to measure the water supplied for flushing and other purposes. The whole property must therefore be charged at the rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons under the ordinary rules.

The whole case is an instance of how Municipal time and money can be wasted by persons resolved to defeat Municipal regulations. The place has been repeatedly visited by Mr. Crerar, Mr. Clayton and myself, and as may be imagined, it has taken up an enormous amount of the time of departmental officers. The mere correspondence has absorbed hours of the Commissioner's time. It must be pointed out that the enforcements of bare Municipal requirements is necessary, not merely in the interests of sanitation. (though these are of course of the first importance), but in fairness to law-abiding stable owners, who, in this very neighbourhood, see their stables standing empty, because of the competition of people like the present petitioners who can undersell them by bold defiance of the regulations. The petitioners' only ground of complaint is that that defiance has not been so successful as they hoped."

The Committee resolved to inform the applicants in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Ten ambulance cars, one supply car, and one touring car have been offered by certain residents of Rangoon to the Military authorities and the Commander-in-Chief has accepted the gift for use in India. The cars are on their way to Rangoon. The offer to supply trained drivers has been declined for the present.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

COONOOR, Nov. 3.

In the Coonoor abduction case, Mr. S. J. Gonsalves who appeared for Rangaswamy Gounden, in the course of his arguments yesterday said that the prosecution finding the two charges against the accused of abduction and wrongful confinement weak, added later that of rape. Mr. Gonsalves drew the attention of the court to the principal witnesses who played minor roles and who were actually alleged to have seen Marie Reilly leaving her house. These were an old servant woman of Miss Adolphine Reilly, a cobbler and a family dhoby, who not only contradicted their own statements but could not give her whereabouts when Miss Adolphine Reilly made a search for Marie Reilly. Their evidence could not be relied on. Mr. Gonsalves next drew the attention of the court to glaringly contradictory statements of Marie Reilly before the court and before the police. Marie Reilly stated to the police that the first time she left her house she went to Woodlands at Ootacamund, the residence of the Jagirdar of Arni, where Violet Reilly had promised to secure her a situation. While in the witness-box Marie deposed that she never went anywhere in Ootacamund. Marie Reilly had often deviated from the truth, whenever she thought it would implicate herself and exaggerated herself or even told untruth. As such, not much weight could be attached to her deposition. The whole case against Rungaswamy rested on the mere evidence of Violet Reilly, whose evidence, being an accused in the case, having been arrested and subsequently released on her own bailbond, did not in any way substantiate the prosecution version, and Mr. Gonsalves spoke in strong terms of the procedure adopted by the police in having taken her before the District Magistrate and put her on her oath, fearing she would be tampered with. This extraordinary procedure the police ought never have adopted.

NO MENTION OF RAPE IN ORIGINAL COMPLAINT.

After pointing out various discrepancies in the depositions of the principal prosecution witnesses, Mr. Gonsalves pointed out that in the original complaint of Adolphine Reilley, which was drafted by Mr. S. A. Walker, no mention was made about rape with which Rungaswamy was charged. The whole charge of rape was based on the mere statement of Marie Reilly which she made on her second day's examination, and which was uncorroborated by the evidence of other witnesses, which in light of law would not be sufficient to convict Rungaswamy.

His Honour asked: "Why should Marie Reilly disgrace her name by a charge of rape having been committed on her?"

Mr. Gonsalves said: "Your Honor, any girl can come into court and implicate any person."

Continuing, Mr. Gonsalves finally pointed out that Violet Reilly having been actually in the support of Rungaswamy, the latter promising to marry her, was unlikely to have abducted the girl for Rungaswamy. Even in abduction it was deemed necessary to prove deceitful intentions, which did not appear to be so in this case. There was much contradiction in the statements of Marie Reilly and Violet Reilly, even with regard to Rungaswamy's visit to Connemara Cottage. Mr. Gonsalves thought the prosecution version on the face of the above grounds utterly failed to establish the charges.

Mr. N. S. Ramaswamy Iyenger will argue on behalf of Mrs. Newman on the 4th instant.

ALL-INDIA NEWS

Some of the assistants of [illegible] Bros., Karachi Branch, have returned to Greece for military duty.

Mr. J. H. White, officiating Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, is on special duty under the Railway Board.

Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, a fourth year student of the Bangabaswi College, Calcutta, has been ordered to be interned in his own native village at Jangibari in the district of Dacca.

News from the Frontier show that there are indications of an early winter this year and the two recent engagements have produced quieting effect upon the fanatical section of tribesmen.

The Government of India have made up their mind to deal with the amendment and consolidation of the Indian Merchants Shipping Act and it is understood that definite steps will be taken early next spring by placing an officer on special duty to do the spare work.

The Hudson Public Library was ceremonially opened at Mirpur Khas (Sind) recently by the District Collector. The library is a memorial and local expression of the high regard and esteem for Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., formerly Deputy Commissioner of Mirpur Khas.

Miss Caroline Gell has presented several of her beautiful and well-known pictures of the Nilghiris for sale or auction. This is the first time for several years that there has been an opportunity of seeing or obtaining any of her work and two of the pictures have already been sold for Rs. 300 each.

The Simla Ladies' Committee gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following Red Cross gifts and donations during October 1915:—Rs. 25 from Mr. Gardiner, Simla; Rs. 135 from Anonymous; one parcel of cup, covers and handkerchiefs from Murree; and 20 caps from Messrs. Ranken and Co., Simla.

The import business, especially, is seriously handicapped by the increasing difficulty of obtaining tonnage, says a Karachi message. It is reported that the Home Government are taking steps to relieve the situation. The recent additional defection of some 900,000 tons of Greek mercantile tonnage has been keenly felt.

News has been received in Lahore of the death from dysentery in the Dardanelles, on October 29th, of Second-Lieut. Eric Henry Scott-Smith, Royal Engineers, the only son of Mr. Justice Scott-Smith of the Punjab Chief Court. The deceased officer was gazetted in the Royal Engineers on passing out of Woolwich in February last.

A rioting on a somewhat serious scale between two sections of the Parava community (fishermen) of the village of Kuthunguli, a seaside hamlet near Cape Comorin, was disposed of by Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, I.C.S., Divisional Magistrate, Shermadeir. Both parties consisting of 36 and 19 accused were convicted of rioting and causing grievous hurt. The dispute, is said to have originated about a mission teacher, who was also an accused in the batch of 19, regarding a woman. On appeal the Divisional Magistrate acquitted the 19 accused including the mission teacher and confirmed the conviction of 36 accused. The mission teacher also set up the right of private defence on behalf of his party.

The President of the Goan Union of Karachi recently petitioned to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce pointing out that by mutual arrangements between themselves the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have raised the rate of deck passage on board their steamers from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 between Karachi and Bombay and stating that this increase falls heavily on just those classes who are ill able to stand it. The petitioners under the circumstances asked the Chamber to use its influence with the parties concerned on behalf of a large section of inarticulate public who are detrimentally affected by the increase. The Chamber has resolved that they regret they are unable to take any action in the direction desired.

MOPLAH LAWLESSNESS.

(News Bureau.)

CALICUT, Nov. 3.

The gang of criminals that set fire to houses in Pandalur on Monday, consisted of three Moplah youths. Two of them murdered a Tiyya after raiding and burning his house. The third seems to have fled in the direction of Wynaad while the former raided three Nayar houses and carried away some ornaments and cash after threatening the inmates with death. The District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent and others are enquiring into the matter and are in search of the rioters who though numerically insignificant, are apparently desperate.

A MARATHI JUVENILE SERIES.

"Bala-shikshanamala" is the name of a newly started series of what may be styled "Books for the Bairns," published in Marathi by Mr. G M. Ghatval, Secretary of the "Shri Krishna Mandal," Bombay. The latter body has for its avowed aims and objects the starting of night schools and industrial classes, spread of mass education among the backward classes, opening of reading rooms and libraries, and promotion of unity and brotherhood among the various communities. The dissemination of cheap literature of a truly educative type is also aimed at and the present Series has been issued for the benefit of juvenile readers. The first volume of the Series is entitled "Bala-gita", or "Gita for the Young" and explains in a few chapters written in simple style the central lessons conveyed by the well-known Hindu religious work, the Bhagwad Gita. We are afraid, however, that the subject chosen, however simply expressed, will be found to be of a too philosophical type to be easily grasped by the youthful readers to whom the volume is addressed. The Shri Krishna Mandal would do better to choose for the Series Hindu Epic and Pauranic stories, which are most of them tales with a high moral behind them. Essays like those of Smiles would also form fit subjects for adaptation. The aim, however, of the Mandal is all praiseworthy and we wish it every success in its endeavours. It may be stated that the present Series is illustrated with fine drawings by Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, the leading Indian artist of Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, November 4, 1915.

TO TRIUMPHANT CONCLUSION.

Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons will, perhaps, be disappointing to some people, because he failed to announce the great crisis in the Government for which they have been clamouring and had persuaded themselves to believe was about to eventuate; and to others, because it does not contain the full details of the future strategy of the war and the military and naval plans of the Allies. But we believe that by the great bulk of the population of the United Kingdom, as well as to all the peoples of the British Empire, it will be received with deep feelings of satisfaction, because it shows that, in spite of the professional whimperers and the cantankerous criticisms of the few weaker elements in the nation, the Government, representing as it does every party and interest in the State, remains solidly unaffected in its unity, and its determination "to prosecute the war to a successful issue, to use every means and exhaust if necessary every resource in the attainment of our common supreme purpose." To this uncompromising statement of the determination of the Government, Mr. Redmond, speaking on behalf of Ireland, added that his country was prepared to render all the support in its power on one condition, that there would be no talk of a premature peace. That, he said, would be a betrayal of the living and the dead. That, the Prime Minister and the people of Great Britain may rest assured, is the sentiment, not only of Ireland, but one common to the whole Empire. We do not believe that, throughout the dominions which own the sway of the King-Emperor there is to be found a single opinion of an important or responsible character to the contrary, or anyone who would wish that Great Britain should sheathe the sword until the full objects, which were so eloquently framed by Mr. Asquith at the beginning of the war, have been completely achieved.

But the Prime Minister did well to speak frankly of the difficulties and trials which yet confront the Government and the Empire. It requires, as he said, an overflowing reservoir of both active and passive courage and a limitless stock of patience. And, what is of equal, if not of greater, importance, a proper sense of perspective. The latter quality is often lacking unfortunately in some of the most loyal minds and it is permanently absent from those of the professional whimperers. Mr. Asquith's speech, it is to be hoped, will serve to assist those who are lacking in the sense of perspective to view the future, not with the dangerous optimism that was so prevalent at the outbreak of the war, but with the confidence that is justified by what has already been achieved and what can and will be achieved by the superior resources of the Allies, if their unity and determination is preserved as happily in the future as it has been in the past. History, even when it has been carefully studied, is mostly soon forgotten and its lessons seldom well applied. Those who have studied and remembered the history of war, however, know that the great wars in which the ultimate victors have had an easy path to their triumph without the experience of much bitter disappointment can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand. This war, as the Prime Minister pointed out, has been fruitful, like all great wars in history with but few exceptions, in surprises and disappointments to all the combatants engaged. But, if we dispassionately and impartially sum up the results hitherto obtained and strike the balance of gain and loss we find that the supreme disappointment is that of the enemy who made the war with certain definite ends in view, which they supposed to be easy of accomplishment and have permanently failed to achieve a single one of those objects. So far as the sea is concerned the German Powers have been fully and finally defeated. The task has been accomplished so easily and, one might almost say, so silently, that it continually fails to find due recognition amidst the clash and clatter of the combat on land, and the glamour of the theatrical temporary successes obtained by the armies of the enemy. But the fact remains, as we have frequently emphasised,—though it cannot be said too often,—that the Central Powers, by their defeat on the sea and the impossibility of their ever retrieving that defeat, lost every hope of ever emerging triumphant from the issue. The territories that they occupy bear no proportion to the enormous loss that has been and will be inflicted upon them by the process of strangulation that they are undergoing by reason of the supremacy of the Allies on the sea. But their disappointments on land have also been many and bitter. They have been continually driven after enormous sacrifices to seek a new decision and none can doubt that they are now battling in the final stage.

Our business in the British Empire is to make the best of our disappointments, to exercise patience and to wait for the fruits of the future efforts of the Allied armies, which will be waged on the foundation of the achievements already gained. We have had our disappointments it is true. But they have been disappointments that have had many compensations, and many of which, looking back now, we can see were inevitable. It may be that some of them will prove to have been factors in deciding the issue in our favour. The failure hitherto to achieve a decision in the Dardanelles brought Bulgaria into the war and that is no doubt, from some points of view, a grave misfortune. But it has led the Central Powers into new and expensive commitments, which they can ill afford to meet and which have rendered the task of the Allies in the East and West easier of accomplishment. There is no ground for pessimism. That is the chief note of the Prime Minister's speech and it is the right note, justified by all the facts and circumstances. We needed only the assurance that the Government was as fully united and determined as the nation, and that differences of opinion on minor matters of principle would not be allowed to weaken their power for the pursuit and management of the war with the energy and force that can only be fully attained by a completely united Government representing a unanimous people. That assurance we have been given. Confidence, if it was ever impaired, is restored. Above all, it is satisfactory to know that the need for the supreme control of the war to be placed in the hands of a small body of statesmen, in whom the nation has implicit confidence and who can be trusted to act with courage and without hesitation in deciding each new question as it arises, has been realised.

Official and Personal

During his visit to Lahore in December his Excellency the Viceroy in addition to opening the King Edward Memorial and the Punjab Veterinary College will hold a reception for retired Indian officers at Government House. It is hoped that a number of wounded Indian officers, back from the front, will also be present.

Lord Carmichael proceeds to Kalimpong on the 6th instant and then will go down via the Leesh Valley to the Duars with a view to consider the representation of the Planters' Association regarding better road communication for which it is believed a sum of five lakhs of rupees is annually earmarked.

Notes of the Day.

Feeling the Pinch.

Mr. Runciman told a representative of the "Chicago DailLy News" the other day that Germany's artificial financial policy meant nothing short of the total absorption of the whole German wealth in war loans. The effect of this suicidal policy,—which is itself the result of her commercial and financial bankruptcy caused by the British naval supremacy,—is reflected in the statement which, according to a telegram, the "Vorwaerts" has just published. According to that paper a committee of the Socialist party has requested the Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Reichstag promptly as the question of supplies and the state of seige requires a speedy discussion. And it is not surprising to learn that this announcement is connected with bitter complaints in the German press regarding high prices. The German papers, indeed, it is added, openly speak of grave discontent and anger among the working classes owing to the shortage of necessaries. All this has long been anticipated, though until recently the average German was kept in hopes of rewards that could never come.

Persian Affairs.

The evacuation of Bushire by the British force which temporarily occupied it has to some extent restored confidence in the Persian Government, whose good faith has never for a moment been in doubt. But the condition of the country is far from being satisfactory to British interests and there is some reason for supposing that they will not improve as time goes on. For the maintenance of order, the collection of taxes and the safety of the trade routes Persia has been entirely dependent on a small force iof gendarmerie. The idea was at one time mooted that the services of British officers drawn from the Indian cavalry should be lent as instructors to the Shah, but the idea was quashed owing to diplomatic pressure which found such an arrangement undesirable and fell back on the usual impracticable and unsatisfactory expedient of recommending the Persian Government to employ as officials the officers of some small disinterested Power.

The Swedish Officers.

The choice in this case fell on Sweden and a score or more of Swedish instructors arrived in Persia forthwith. To deny that they have rendered good service to the country would be unjust, whilst to maintain that the experiment was successful would be proportionately untrue. These officers were entirely new to the conditions of the East and without the faintest idea of the nature of the country in which they were to serve. Their prestige naturally suffered and the discipline of the force suffered in consequence. The experiment was obviously a failure from the first; it now tends to become a danger. It is well known that the relations between Swedes and Russians have been strained for some time past and it is now rumoured that some of the Swedish officers in Persia have overstepped their prescribed duties and shown a distinct partisanship for the Central Powers. Whilst armed Austrian and German bands are moving about the country with Kurds at their back it is obvious that the present state of things cannot be permitted to continue. There are numerous Persian speaking officers in the Indian Army who could fill the appointments at present held by the Swedes, who were obviously incompetent to safeguard the lives of the four British officials who were recently murdered. We have no desire to encroach on the Sovereign rights of Persia, but it is necessary to take some action to safeguard British life and property and prevent the invidious seduction of the Persian nation by those whose duty it is to guard it from such a fate. It is a question not only of British prestige and interest but also of Persian prestige and interest.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference.

The Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, after a prolonged period of inactivity, is to commence its sessions at Broach on Saturday next. Nawab Sir Buland Jung Bahadur Haji Hamidullah Khan of Hyderabad has been selected to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. The choice has fallen on a gentleman who by his associations is well fitted to guide the educational aspirations of the Mahomedans of this Presidency. He is the nephew of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and a graduate of Cambridge University. After his return to India, he practised at the Allahabad High Court until 1895, when he was appointed a puisne judge of the Hyderabad High Court by the late Nizam, who also conferred on him the title of Afzal-ul-Ulema, and made him Chief Justice in 1905. Sir Buland Jung is a profound Arabic, Persian and Urdu scholar. He presided over the Kashmir Conference and has in the past taken an active part in other important educational movements in Upper India. We have no doubt he will conduct the work of the Conference with success and will succeed in impressing upon those interested in the educational growth of the Mahomedans of this Presidency the imperative need for the co-ordination of their different, and not seldom rival, activities.

Indian Students in England.

We welcome the formation in Bombay of an organisation to promote and safeguard the interests of Indian students abroad and particularly in the United Kingdom. The aims and objects of the Indian Students Friends' Committee, as this body is called, are published in the form of "An Appeal to the Indian Public" and will be found in another column. Not enough is known here of the lot of the Indian students abroad, in spite of the agitation of the matter from time to time in the press. It must be a sad reflection to these students that their difficulties are so little known and even less appreciated in their own country and by their own countrymen. The question is one of imperial importance and deserves to be carefully studied and widely understood. The ignorance of the Indian public on this question has been the chief cause of their indifference to it. The activities of this Committee, which promise to be fairly comprehensive, should serve to dispel this ignorance. It is rightly pointed out that "so long as simultaneous examinations for the public services are not held in India as well as in England the Indian youth seeking an ambitious career in the high public services of his country is compelled to resort to British institutions for the requisite qualification and training. Under the circumstances it is due to these young men that public opinion in India should demand full and free facilities for them at these institutions. It is the obvious duty of the Government of India to guarantee these facilities and of the Secretary of State for India to secure them." What is wanted is a strong and well-informed public opinion and we are satisfied the presence of several well-informed gentlemen on the Committee, who have a fresh and personal experience of the actual state of things, will go a great way towards properly ventilating the grievances of the Indian students. We are sure the public all over India will welcome this Committee and help to make it a success.

The Egregious Mr. Moore.

We are surprised that the Government of Sir James Meston should still allow the egregious Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate of Muttra, to persist in his strangely unmagisterial behaviour towards the members of the Bar. It will be remembered that after repeated discourteous treatment of the Bar and the insinuation that his Court room was being used by them as a waiting room, on the 6th of October he issued an ultimatum that on failure of their complying with his wishes his relations with them as magistrate would cease to be friendly. It is difficult to understand the inaction of the Local Government in face of this, as well as of the Magistrate's subsequent rude behaviour towards litigants and members of the Bar. The latter have now, as the telegram states, adopted the very proper course of resolving not to appear before Mr. Moore.

Hamals and Self-help.

The office peons in the many offices of Bombay are drawn from various classes and parts of the country. But the hamals employed in many commercial concerns belong to a caste of fishermen hailing from South Kanara. These people, like many others who come to Bombay to earn their living, anxiously cling to their ancestral occupations, as any one who has observed them making fishing-nets during their spare time well knows. The "Indian Social Reformer" gives an interesting report of the proceedings of the fifth annual meeting held recently of the Sri Jnanodaya Samaj to which these people belong. The report struggling to benefit itself by trying to live up to the prevailing ideas of social progress. The Samaj devotes its efforts principally to the eradication of the root evil of drink, to spreading education by opening free night schools, to establishing branches in various parts of the district and to enlightening the minds of the mem- ample of self-help by a small community exhibits a welcome and remarkable extirely managed by the members thembers by means of books, newspapers and addresses. That the Samaj, which is enselves, promises to attain considerable success is evident from the remarkable fact that though its headquarters are in Mangalore, the subscription list, attached to the fifth annual report, shows that its Bombay members are most active in support.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

THE "TIMES" TRIES TO MAKE SOMETHING OF IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

An article on the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill in the Educational Supplement of the "Times" states that the proportion of one-fourth of the candidates to be recruited by examination, will not necessarily be applied each year, as the Bill permits the period to be regarded as the whole. Thus it is only necessary that the proportion shall be maintained on balance over the whole period.

It appears also that public schools as well as the universities will share in the task of selection. Care will be taken to act fairly by all educational interests affected.

There is every reason to suppose that the natural desire of the universities to share in the appointments of the candidates in approximate ratio to their respective successes under normal conditions will be accepted as the working basis of selection.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MADRAS LEADERS FAVOUR A SESSION

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

As regards the question of a Session of the Muslim League at Bombay this year a representative of the "News Bureau" had an interview to-day with some Moslem leaders in Madras.

Khan Bahadur Walji Lalji Sait, Vice-President of the Madras Presidency Muslim League, said he was strongly in favour of holding a session this year at Bombay.

The Hon. Dr. Zainalabadin, a member of the Madras Legislative Council, said:—"In my opinion the meeting of the All-India Muslim League should be held as usual. The continuance of the war is not a sufficient reason against its being held. When the Indian National Congress holds its session as usual and when all the District, Political and Social Conferences are being held as usual I do not see any reason why the League should alone suspend its activities during the continuance of war. I do not think that meetings of this sort would embarass the Government."

Khan Bahadur Gulam Muhommed Muhajvi Dewan of the Prince of Arcot said:—"I am very sorry that the Muslim community should lay itself open to the critisim which is being legitimately levelled against it by the Indian press. The Muslim leaders in Bombay have unfortunately adopted a very curious attitude in the matter of holding the current session of the All-India Muslim League there. There is nothing to show and they have not taken the public into their confidence by explaining why they have departed from their original position. Our Government is too strong and powerful to be embarassed by meetings of such organizations as the National Congress or the Muslim League. After all they are not going to say anything untoward. They will reaffirm their loyalty which they have been proclaiming for the last fifteen months from every platform and pulpit and along with it they may pass certain resolutions regarding the claims of the community during the readjustment of matter after the war. Can there be anything wrong in doing this? Why should then the Bombay Leaders get perturbed over the League holding its session in that city? I do not personally know the extent of the opposition there, but from what I could gather from the papers it appears to be feeble. In case there is likely to be any difficulty in Bombay which may lead to an unseemly quarrelly it is better to accept the invitation from Poona and hold the session there. In any case I am for having the Session of the League this year.

RECRUITING PARTY ATTACKED.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

TINNEVELLY, Nov. 3.

The Second Class Magistrate of Ambasamudram has disposed of an interesting case of rioting in which twenty persons of different castes of Kodarangalam were charged with rioting and wrongfully confining a recruiting party. The facts briefly were that a sepoy of the 23rd Light Infantry of Secunderabad now on recruiting duty in Tinnevelly District and another man named Manuel who was enlisted recently for military service, went to Kodarangulam village on the 14th September last on recruiting duty and while there, they met three young men who expressed a desire to join the Army but postponed taking any decisive step in the matter till some time after sunset that day to escape the vigilance of and avoid interference by their parents and relatives. The recruiting party halted there for the night and while they were sleeping the accused who were armed with sticks fell upon them, assaulted them and tied the hands of one of the sepoys and kept him in a state of confinement.

The Magistrate sentenced six of the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

POONA SWADESHI WEAVING COMPANY

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Co., Ltd., was called for this evening under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat. Only seven shareholders attended in addition to the secretaries, Rao Bahadur Shett Ramnarayan Amirchand and Mr. Chatterbhoj Balmokund. Of the directors only two, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan and the Hon. Mr. Kamat were present.

The Chairman in his report for the year ending the 30th June, 1915, explained that a loss of Rs. 26,277 occurred during the year, chiefly due to the depressed condition of the cloth trade.

For the want of a quorum, the Chairman decided to adjourn the meeting to the 4th instant.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PREMIER'S WAR STATEMENT.

KING'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

ALLIES' TROOPS OFF KAVALLA.

BRITISH WITHIN SIGHT OF BAGHDAD.

Mr. Asquith delivered his speech on the war before an animated and crowded House. After making a sympathetic reference to King George's mishap, the Premier went on to describe the actual and prospective position of the nation, emphasising that the present moment called for a proper sense of perspective and a limitless stock of patience and courage, denouncing the actions of a small coterie of professional whimperers. He alluded to the terrible responsibility resting on him as Prime Minister, but expressed himself as confident as he was fifteen months ago of the Allies bringing the war to a triumphant conclusion.

King George is better, and the effects of the accident are slowly passing off.

Sir F. E. Smith succeeds Sir Edward Carson as Attorney-General.

The Serbian Legation emphatically denies that Serbia proposed peace to Austria-Hungary on the eve of the resumption of the last offensive.

Torpedo boat 96 has been sunk in the Straits of Gibraltar, in collision with a mercantile fleet auxiliary.

A German report says that British and French transports with troops have appeared off Kavalla.

The Order in Council restoring, instead of the flag as the determining factor has received practical recognition by the arrest of the American steamer Hocking and the Dutch steamer Hamboru, on the ground they are German owned.

It is officially announced that the Italians have forced the fourth line of the Austrian entrenchments on the Podgora heights.

The Russians in Galicia have crossed Lake Ichkuv and scored further successes in the Strypa region where numerous prisoners have been made.

CAMPAIGN IN GALLIPOLI.

NUMBER OF SICK REMOVED.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In the Commons Mr. Tennant announced that the sick removed from Gallipoli from April 25th to October 20th were 3,200 officers and 75,000 men.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Sir F. E. Smith succeeds Sir Edward Carson as Attorney General.

PREMIER'S GREAT WAR STATEMENT.

ACTUAL AND PROSPECTIVE POSITION OF THE NATION.

EMPIRE'S PART IN THE GREATEST STRUGGLE IN HISTORY.

"RIGHTEOUS CAUSE TO A TRIUMPHANT CONCLUSION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The House of Commons was crowded and presented an animated appearance to-day when Mr. Asquith delivered his speech regarding the war.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with cheers, expressed at the outset regret at King George's mishap. His Majesty's injuries were not serious. Mr. Asquith had assured the King of the respect and affection of the House and the country. (Loud cheers).

PROFESSIONAL WHIMPERERS DENOUNCED.

Mr. Asquith then went on to say that he proposed to describe the actual and prospective position of the nation, which was as determined to-day as it had ever been to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion and which trusted the Government, by whomsoever controlled, to use every means to that end.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the present moment called for a proper sense of perspective; a limitless stock of patience and overflowing reservoirs of courage and patience. He denounced the small coterie of professional whimperers, and affirmed that during the last fifteen months we had recruited an enormous number of men, including the splendid response from India and the Dominions.

"INDESCRIBABLE EFFICIENCY" OF BRITISH FLEET.

The Navy had transported most successfully two and a half millions of troops and 320,000 sick and wounded. He pointed out that the men of the Grand Fleet, almost unnoticed and unadvertised, were showing indescribable efficiency. They had cleared the seas of German ships. (Cheers). The German Fleet dare not show its face in waters where it could be attacked. (Cheers).

The Germans on the western front had not on the balance gained a single foot of ground since April. Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the Russians and expressed confidence that before long they would roll back the enemy.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

After full consultation with the naval experts, and notwithstanding some doubts in Lord Fisher's mind the Government had sanctioned the Dardanelles operations. This was approved by France and enthusiastically received by the Grand Duke Nicholas. Mr Asquith deprecated attempts to allot the responsibility to any one Minister. Mr. Asquith said that they had never sustained a keener disappointment than the result of the Gallipoli operations in August, as their success would have prevented the entry of Bulgaria into the war. Mr. Asquith eulogised the British submarines in the Sea of Marmora and the forces in Gallipoli, which were holding up two-hundred thousand Turks. The whole question of the Dardanelles was receiving anxious attention.

SERBIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Asquith admitted disappointments regarding the Balkans, especially in Greece's not fulfilling her treaty obligations, and emphasised that the Allies could not allow Serbia to become the prey of the enemy. General Joffre's visit had resulted in a complete agreement as to the ends and means assuring that Serbia's independence was the essential object of the campaign.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The financial position was serious. The present burdens could not be sustained without the strictest economy by the Government and individuals. There had been a difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the question of compulsion. Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion personally, that it was purely a matter of practical expediency. He could not rule out compulsion, but held that it should only be adopted by something in the nature of general consent. He believed that Lord Derby's scheme would produce satisfactory results, but he was determined to stick at nothing. He was determined to win this war. (Loud cheers).

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE.

He considered that the Cabinet War Committee concerned with the higher direction of the war should not be less than three nor more than five. The Cabinet should be kept informed of important decisions.

In conclusion Mr. Asquith alluded to the terrible responsibility resting on him as Prime Minister. So long as he enjoyed the confidence of the Sovereign and the Commons he would not surrender his great task. He was as confident as he was fifteen months ago that the Allies would carry their righteous cause to a triumphant conclusion. (Loud cheering.)

A FULLER SUMMARY.

In the name of the whole House Mr. Asquith expressed sympathy with the King. "I am glad to say that His Majesty is once more on British soil and is going on as well as can possibly be expected." The occasion was one, said the Premier, of which the House ought to take advantage to express admiration for the manner in which the King always discharged the peculiarly responsible duties in these times as the Sovereign of this Empire. (cheers.)

Turning to his statement the Prime Minister said he was afraid that he was doomed to disappoint many expectations. He was afraid he would disappoint those who thought it was his duty to appear in the guise of a criminal making the best defence he could for a somewhat doubtful past, or as a white-sheeted penitent asking for absolution. He would adopt neither attitude, but would speak as the head of the Government on the situation. "We are as determined to-day as we have ever been to prosecute the war to a successful issue, (loud cheers) to use every means and exhaust if necessary every resource in the attainment of our common supreme purpose" (Loud cheers.)

SUPPRESSING INFORMATION

It was true to-day that some parts of the horizon were overcast. "This war like all great wars in history has been fruitful in surprises and disappointments to all the combatants engaged. It seems at this moment that the situation of Britain calls in an exceptional degree for three things—proper sense of perspective (applause), limitless stock of patience (applause), and an overflowing reservoir of both active and passive courage" (cheers). Mr. Asquith said he did not believe that the British people as a whole showed any lack or any falling off in any of these qualities. All they desired was to be told, as far as diplomatic and military expediencies permitted, how our cause stood and to be assured that in the maintenance and defence of that cause the Government and the people were playing a worthy part (Applause). There could not be a greater mistake than to suppose that the Government had any interest in concealing anything subject to one over-ruling condition that its disclosure did not assist the enemy.

"HOW DID WE STAND TO-DAY?"

The Premier asked—"How did we stand to-day?" He emphasised that we began the war with six infantry and two cavalry divisions, but in the operations described in Sir John French's despatch that day, in the operations in September and October of this year he commanded not far short of a million men (Loud cheers). To this must be added the troops in the Dardanelles, Egypt and other theatres of the war, as well as reserves and garrisons in the United Kingdom and the outlying parts of the Empire. This gigantic force had been raised from the manhood of the United Kingdom and the Empire. He did not like to give the precise figure but it was an unprecedented number of men (Cheers).

INDIA'S SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION.

The contribution of India was splendid and was well known. (Cheers). Canada had contributed 96,000 officers and men (cheers), Australia 92,000 (cheers, and New Zealand 25,000, while South Africa, after a most successful campaign in German South-West Africa, had supplied important contingents for service in East and Central Africa and had in addition furnished 6,500 for service in Europe. (Renewed cheers).

THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

The Prime Minister also referred amid cheers to the splendid contributions of Newfoundland, the West Indies, Ceylon and Fiji. He emphasised that these figures regarding the Dominions and Colonies were remarkable and significant, but even they did not include questions of preparations for the maintenance of the units in the field and the future expansion of the contingents already supplied, nor the very large number of men in all parts of the Empire who had made their own way to the United Kingdom to enlist. (Cheers). He should also add, to complete that aspect of the story, that in Rhodesia and the East African and West African colonies, important additions to the existing local forces had been placed in the field, and in other colonies and dependencies more remote from active military operations, all the defensive organisations had received a profound stimulus.

NAVY'S TRANSPORT WORK.

Mr. Asquith then turned to the work of the Navy in transporting troops. Since the beginning of the war the Transport Department of the Admiralty, for the Army alone, has carried two and a half millions of officers and men, 320,000 sick and wounded and nurses, two and a half million tons of stores and munitions and 800,000 horses, mules and camels. These operations involved thousands of voyages through seas which at one time were subject to the raids of German cruisers, and which even now, though I believe in rapidly diminishing strength, are infested with submarines."

NAVY'S SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

Mr. Asquith continued: It was a most remarkable fact that hitherto the loss of life in the whole of these gigantic oversea operations was considerably less than one-tenth of one per cent. (Cheers.). He did not believe that in the history of the world any nation or any age could produce a comparable record. These figures did not include millions of tons of stores carried for the navies of the allied countries and, he asked, where was there anything comparable in history to the actual service of the Navy itself? (Loud cheers). "Men of the Grand Fleet are living in twilight so far as public observation is concerned, unnoticed and unadvertised, but they are performing with efficiency and vigilance which it is impossible to describe or even appreciate, a service to the whole Empire". (Cheers). Where was the German great fleet on which so much talk, so much science and so much money had been expended, and which was to be a perpetual menace to the United Kingdom? (Hear, hear). Locked up in the Baltic and it dared not show its face upon any sea where it could be encountered. The whole of the effective maritime and military resources of Germany upon the seas, after fifteen months of war, were reduced to sporadic and constantly diminishing efforts of a few furtive submarines, which sent to the bottom far more innocent and unoffending civilians than any military harm they had done. These figures were more eloquent than columns of rhetoric and he could conceive no better medicine for anyone who affected to be downhearted or doubtful that the Empire was playing its part in the greatest struggle in history.

THE PART RULERS AND RULED ARE PLAYING.

Mr. Asquith said that he was not going to apologise (loud and continuous cheers) either for the people of the Empire who had borne their part so magnificently or for the Government, which, to the best of its ability, no doubt with many shortcomings and mistakes, but to the best of its ability and as he believed with the confidence of the great mass of his fellow countrymen,—controlled, organised and directed this great campaign. (Loud cheers).

TRIBUTE TO RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Mr. Asquith touched briefly on the campaign on the western front, where our total casualties to a week ago were 377,000, or considerably more than twice the total of the original Expeditionary Force. He said that happily a very large percentage of recoveries from wounds made the net percentage of wastage on a much smaller scale. The Prime Minister affirmed that he could not pass without paying a tribute to the supreme fighting qualities of the Russian soldier which had never been more splendidly or more conspicuously manifested than during the recent retreat. (Cheers). The people of Great Britain had the greatest confidence that Russia would ultimately and before long roll back the tide of invasion and reverse the past. (Cheers).

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

He would like to say three words on our own important and highly successful campaign in Mesopotamia. (Cheers). The object of sending the force was to secure the neutrality of the Arabs, safeguard our interests in the Persian Gulf, protect the oilfields and generally to maintain the authority of our flag in the East. Mr. Asquith then related the brilliant series of absolutely unchequered land and river operations until now. General Sir John Nixon's force was within measurable distance of Baghdad. Mr. Asquith did not think that in the whole course of the war there had been operations more carefully contrived and more brilliantly conducted or with better prospects of final success. (Cheers).

OPERATIONS IN DARDANELLES.

He now came to not so unchequered a chapter in the story of our operations in the East, namely the Dardanelles. From the moment when Turkey entered the war it was no longer possible from either a strategic or political point of view to concentrate our entire energies in the western theatre. The Turks threatened the Russians in the Caucasus and indirectly threatened Egypt.

The Turks were able to close the Black Sea and our supplies of Russian wheat from the Black Sea ports. Their entry also produced a great and lasting effect upon the attitude of the Balkan States. Consequently the Government had to face the question of the Near East not merely strategically, but had to consider in consultation with the naval and military advisers, the best and most politic course to take either aggressively or otherwise. Great Britain in January had insufficient military forces available for service in the East to do more than provide for the local defence of Egypt against a Turkish attack which was ultimately defeated in February. The Government had then brought to their notice the possibility of a naval attack on the Dardanelles. After full investigation and consultation with naval experts including the Admiral commanding in that part of the Mediterranean and notwithstanding some doubts and hesitation in the mind of Lord Fisher, the Government felt justified in sanctioning the naval attack. People thinking and saying that the attack was initiated without a full review of all its latent possibilities are entirely mistaken. It was most carefully conceived. It was developed on consultation between the Admiral on the spot and the war staff of the Admiralty and before any final decision was taken it was communicated to the French Admiralty who entirely approved it and agreed to participate in it and it was enthusiastically received and acclaimed by the illustrious Grand Duke then commanding the Russian Army who rightly thought that it would assist him in the Caucasus. The matter was most carefully reviewed over and over again by the War Council. The operation then conceived was purely naval. We could not afford at that time—Lord Kitchener said so and we all agreed—any substantial military support. It was therefore decided to make the attempt with the Navy alone.

MR. ASQUITH'S SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

"I take my full share of the responsibility for the initiation of that operation. (cheers). My full share, (renewed cheers) and I deprecate more than I can say the attempt to allocate the blame to one minister or another, or to suggest that some undefined personality of great authority and overmastering will controlled and directed the strategy." That was not the case. None was more responsible than he. (cheers). "I thought then, as everybody must have thought who knew the whole circumstances, that we could run risks, especially as we had very great objects in view, namely to influence the whole Balkan situation in a sense favourable to the Allies, to open communication with the Black Sea and to strike a blow at the very heart of the Turkish Empire.

OPERATIONS CULMINATE IN A SETBACK

The operations culminated in an attack on the Narrows which resulted in a setback. The Government had then to consider whether further operations should continue. It was the opinion of the advisers of Government, and it seemed a very tenable opinion, that by the aid of an adequate military force the attack might still be driven home successfully. Sir Ian Hamilton was selected to conduct the expedition. He had witnessed the naval attack on the 18th, March, and he and the Vice-Admiral on the spot were in agreement that a joint naval and military attack of necessary. The active plan of operation was left to the judgment of the commanders on the spot and there was never any disagreement between them and the opinion of the General Staff in Britain.

A KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT.

The actual operations were familiar to everybody. He would only say that in the whole course of the warfare he had never sustained keener disappointment than in the failure of the operation at the beginning of August. The chances of success seemed not only great but preponderating and the consequences of success would have solved the whole situation in the Balkans and have prevented Bulgaria entering into the war. But it did not succeed, notwithstanding the magnificent exhibition, never surpassed (cheers), of the gallantry and resource of the British troops and none was more conspicuous than the Australians (cheers). Nor ought the House to forget the magnificent services of the Navy (cheers). Mr. Asquith paid an eloquent tribute to the services of submarines. He emphasised that up to the 26th October operating in the Sea of Marmora they succeeded in sinking or damaging two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo-boat, eight transports and 197 supply ships (Cheers).

PREMATURE TO FORM JUDGMENT.

The Prime Minister then described the arrival of German submarines, but the Navy was equal to this and selected safe harbours while the small craft assembled in great numbers to maintain the communications of the Army. Finally a number of specially constructed vessels, largely due to the inventive genius of Lord Fisher himself, went to the Mediterranean and had done most magnificent work. The Navy throughout had been superior to all difficulties and had maintained the communications of the Army intact. (Loud cheers). He considered it still premature to form judgment on the Dardanelles operations but it must be considered what would have happened if they had not been undertaken. Mr. Asquith said it was probable that the Russians might have sustained a serious setback in the Caucasus and the Turks might also have organised an attack against Egypt and Mesopotamia It also must not be forgotten that the British in Gallipoli were holding up two hundred thousand Turks and preventing them from doing mischief in other parts. (Cheers.)

THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

The present situation in the Dardanelles was receiving the most careful and anxious consideration as part of the large strategic question raised by the recent developments. Mr. Asquith explained how the Allies had laboured ceaselessly for unity among the Balkan States and he admitted that they had been disappointed at their failure. He pointed out to critics who talked of greater firmness and greater adroitness that unity of direction was the most important asset, and that Germany had the advantage of such unity while the Allies must consult each other. Germany further had the advantage of making lavish promises to Bulgaria whereas the Allies could not barter away the property of their Allies and friends behind their backs (cheers) or without the assurance of adequate compensation. Further, when the Allies were reproached with being too late in providing active help for Serbia it must be remembered that up to the last moment there was the strongest reason to believe that Greece would acknowledge and act upon her treaty obligation to Serbia.

ASSURANCE TO SERBIA

When the Bulgarian mobilisation was begun, M. Venezelos asked France and ourselves for 150,000 men. It was on the express understanding that Greece would mobilise. Also M. Venezelos later announced that Greece must abide by her treaty with Serbia, but the King repudiated the declaration and M. Venezelos resigned. These were facts to be recognised by people complaining of the alleged intertia of the Allied Governments. He wished to say on behalf of the Government and the people of Britain, and that the opinion was also shared by France and Russia, that Serbia could not be allowed to become a prey to this sinister and nefarious combination (cheers). The British and French General Staffs had come to a complete agreement thereanent. "Serbia may be assured that her independence is regarded by us as one of the essential objects of the Alliance" (cheers).

HOME QUESTIONS

Mr. Asquith next dealt with Home questions, namely, the adequate supply of men for the Army and the Navy, the provision of munitions and the burden of common Allied finance. The nation had to consider how it could communicate and adjust the different ways of serving these purposes so that the United Kingdom and the Empire should contribute most fruitfully and effectively to the common cause.

SERIOUS FINANCIAL POSITION,

The financial position was very serious. We were buying goods abroad in excess of our exports to the extent of thirty millions sterling monthly against the average of eleven millions before the war. At the same time we were making advances to our Allies and others which it was estimated in the current financial year would amount to 423 millions. We had also alone amongst the belligerent nations maintained our free market for gold and had indeed exported a large amount. We were further under taking commitments which could only be paid by further export of gold or sale of securities. Hence, rich and resourceful though we were, we must cut our coat according to our cloth. Nevertheless he did not think that our position compared unfavourably with that of Germany where consumption was far in excess of what she could produce and stocks were rapidly diminishing. Further the standard of living in the greater part of Germany left little or no margin of reserve. Britain was in a much better position in this respect but we could not sustain the burden of this great war unless individuals and the Government alike were prepared to make greater sacrifices, retrenchment and economy.

The average cost of the Army was usually reckoned at one hundred pounds sterling per head annually, but under the present conditions it has vastly increased and was costing between £250 and three hundred.

QUESTION OF COMPULSION.

The Prime Minister then dwelt on the question of compulsion. He admitted that voluntary recruiting as hitherto practised was haphazard and capricious and to some extent unjust but his objection to compulsion was based on the ground that under the existing conditions compulsion would forfeit what was regarded as of supreme capital importance, namely, the maintenance of national unity. (Cheers.) He would propose, not to rule out compulsion as an impossible expedient, but that compulsion ought only to be resorted to with something approaching general consent. He did not fear that there would be any necessity to resort to anything beyond Lord Derby's great national effort which was being carried out with hearty goodwill by all parties. He emphasised that married men who enlisted would not be called on to serve while younger and unmarried men were holding back. He hoped that unmarried men would be obtained by voluntary effort, but if need be, they would be secured by other means. (Cheers.)

WAR COMMITTEE.

Mr. Asquith, in concluding, dealt with the question of the War Committee of the Cabinet which would have power to summon experts with special knowledge on all important questions. The Cabinet should be kept constantly informed of the decisions of the Committee and also on all questions involving departure in policy the Cabinet should be consulted before the

(Continued on page 8.)

ITALIAN FRONT

FIGHTING ON PODGORA HEIGHTS.

ITALIANS FORCE FOURTH LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Nov. 3.

It is officially announced that the Italians have forced the fourth line of the Austrian entrenchments on the Podgora heights.

HOW KING GEORGE WAS HURT.

AUTHORISED VERSION OF ACCIDENT.

STIRRING INCIDENT ON HOSPITAL TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In order to dispel untruthful rumours, the following statement is authorised:—

King George was riding a strange horse but an excellent one. It was frightened by the cheering, reared and slipped on the greasy road and fell upon the King, pinning him down and causing severe injury and shock, but without breaking any bones.

The trouble was accentuated by the King's having to be conveyed by motor a considerable distance in pouring rain.

A stirring incident occurred on the hospital train conveying His Majesty.

The King was lying helpless, but was determined personally to invest Lance-Sergeant Brookes, Coldstreams, with the Victoria Cross won on October 8th. The soldier knelt on the floor and bent over the prostrate. Monarch, but even so the King had overrated his strength and could not force the pin through the thick khaki so had to be aided.

The King had a rough crossing in the hospitalship Anglia, but was less fatigued than had been expected.

KING GEORGE BETTER.

EFFECTS OF ACCIDENT PASSING AWAY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Press Bureau says that King George passed a better night and there is no fever.

The effects of the accident are slowly passing off.

Nevertheless the King will be confined to bed for some time longer.

GENERAL CONDITION IMPROVES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Press Bureay states that His Majesty has not had so good a night and is still in some pain but his general condition has improved and he is able to take solid food.

KING AT THE FRONT.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters telegraphing on 1st November says that the King on the eve of his departure issued a special Order of the Day. His Majesty said:—

"I am happy to have been once more with my armies and it is especially gratifying to be able to see some of the newly created forces whose growth I have watched from recruit drill till I inspected them on the eve of their departure for the front. They have already justified the general conviction of their splendid fighting worth. It is a matter of regret that my accident has prevented me from seeing all my troops, but I have seen enough to fill my hart with admiration for their cheerful endurance and dogged determination."

The order concluded: "Keep the goal in sight and remember that it is the final lap that wins."

SITUATION IN RUMANIA.

SIGNS OF INTERVENTION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables. London, 2nd November:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent quoting a Bucharest telegram says, Bucharest is occupied by the military to prevent interventionist gatherings. A special meeting has been held of the Rumanian General Staff, attended by all the commandants of corps-divisions and brigades. After a stormy discussion two-thirds of the generals voted in favour of intervention.

The "Matin" publishes a Salonika report that the Rumanian Government has resigned. Interventionist manifestations have degenerated into riots in many places.

The "Riere Della Servas" Bucharest correspondent says intervention depends entirely on the strength of the Allies' force in the Balkans. M. Bratiano does not intend to run any risks.

FRENCH DEFEAT BULGARIAN ATTACKS.

The "Petit Parisian's" Salonika correspondent says the Bulgarian attack on the French at Krivolak consisted of three assaults in considerable force. A converging fire of the French artillery terribly cut up the attackers. The French charged with bayonets many Bulgars being thrown into the Wardar and drowned. Every Bulgar attack on the French failed lamentably.

BRITAIN'S UNCONQUERABLE FLEET.

Another party of journalists, English included this time, has visited the fleet. The correspondent of the Amsterdam "Telegraaf" writes, Great Britain is unconquerable. "I was never so fully aware of the strength, extraordinary preparedness, complete readiness, and ardent spirit of the British fleet, its officers and men."

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

WITH N SIGHT OF BAGHDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

It is announced that General Sir John Nixon is now within measurable distance of Paghdad.

SPIRIT OF SERBIA.

PEACE RUMOURS OFFICIALLY DENIED.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The Serbian Legation emphatically denies the rumour spread in neutral countries, that Serbia proposed peace to Austria-Hungary on the eve of the resumption of the last offensive.

The Legation says that the Allies are too, well informed of the spirit of the Serbian Government and the people to pay attention to this manoeuvre.

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS OFF KAVALLA.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that British and French transports with troops have appeared off Kavalla.

FIGHTING IN SERBIA.

ENORMOUS BULGARIAN LOSSES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 1st November:—

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent states that the losses of the Bulgars before capturing Pirot were enormous. The Serbian artillery annihilated a whole regiment and others were brought up. The orders were to take Pirot at all costs. Twenty mutinous Bulgars at Ishtip have been sentenced to death.

SERBIANS DUBIOUS ABOUT GREECE.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent states that the Serbian Government has not transferred to Monastir. They are no longer confident of the loyalty of Greece and have moved to a point in the interior far distant therefrom. The correspondent mentions a report that the Bulgarians have evacuated Uskub fearing envelopment. On the other hand a Serbian communiqué admits the loss of the Katchanik Pass twenty miles north-west of Uskub on the Micovitza railway.

According to the "Journal's" Athens correspondent the Serbians did not lose the Katchanik Pass on the 1st instant. They merely retired upon it. The Pass constitutes a very strong position.

BULGARIANS CONSTANTLY REINFORCED

Reuter's Athens correspondent says that the Bulgarians are constantly reinforced on the front Veles to Krivolak in view of the dangerous position the action of the Allies have placed their forces in at Uskub and beyond and he mentions unofficial news from Salonika that the Serbians have withdrawn to a defile of the mountains before Prilip.

An Austrian official report claims fighting against obstinate resistance on the Tchurach plateau, a day's march north-west of Kragujevatz, the great Serbian arsenal. The Austrians' present rate of marching is, however, below the normal.

BOMBARDMENT OF VARNA.

The "Times" Balkan correspondent wires from Bucharest that according to an official telegram the fleet bombarding Varna lay five miles off. The Goeben, Breslau and Hamidieh in addition to shore batteries replied ineffectively. The bombarders were accompanied by several transports apparently conveying troops. The Russian fleet apparently kept outside the mine-field.

HOW RUSSIA HELPS SERBIA.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent states that the enemy is making special efforts on the Dniester. The Russians' satisfactory handling of the operations in this area are perhaps the most substantial help yet given to Serbia. The enemy instead of detaching divisions intended to reinforce General Mackensen has been compelled to scratch together additional aid to prevent the Russians from moving westwards from Galicia into Bukowina.

The "Times" casualty lists from the 4th October to the 1st November presumably referring to the fighting begun with the British advance of the 25th September totals officers 2,958, men 45,288.

RUSSIANS CROSS LAKE ICHKUV.

FURTHER SUCCESSES IN STRYPA REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.

A communiqué says:—

The enemy unsuccessfully attacked above Friedrichstadt and tried to cross the Dvina in boats.

The Russians during the night of October 31st rushed the trenches north-west of Tchartorysk capturing a machine gun and 400 Austrians and Germans.

The enemy were driven into the swamps near Komarovo and annihilated.

The Russians in Galacia crossed Lake Ichkuv, landed at night on the opposite shore negotiated the wire entanglements some of which were submerged and bayonetted the Austrian and German defenders. Further successes are reported in the Strypa region where numerous prisoners have been made.

VIOLENT CANNONADES.

GERMAN TRENCHES PLASTERED.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING IN ARTOIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The communiqué reports violent cannonades and hand to hand trench fighting at Neuvillestvaast.

French artillery south of the Somme plastered the German trenches and dropped shell among the enemy's reliefs.

The Germans unsuccessfully exploded several mines in Argonne without damaging the French works. French infantry fire prevented the enemy from occupying the craters.

QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The communiqué says that nothing of importance has occurred.

NEW GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

General Manoury has been appointed Governor of Paris.

NEUTRAL FLAG ORDER.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Order in Council, restoring ownership instead of the flag as the determining factor as to the liability of vessels to seizure, has already been applied to the American steamer Hocking and the Dutch steamer Hamborn, which have been taken into Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the ground that they are partly German owned.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Lansing has telegraphed to ascertain Britain's reasons for the seizure of the Hocking.

REQUISITIONING OF SHIPS.

IN CASES OF EMERGENCY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government has decided to take the power to deal, by requisitioning a sufficient number of ships, with cases where an emergency of national importance exists in any particular market, owing to the absence of tonnage, and further to regulate by means of licences the employment of British shipping in the carriage of cargo between foreign ports.

COLLISION OFF GIBRALTAR.

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Admiralty announces that torpedo boat 96 has been sunk in the Straits off Gibraltar in collision with a mercantile fleet auxiliary.

Two officers and nine men are missing and it is feared that they have been drowned.

INTERCESSION SERVICES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York propose that Sunday, the 2nd January, 1916, shall be set apart in the churches for a solemn intercession to the Almighty and thankful recognition of the devotion of the country's manhood and womanhood. The King endorses the proposal.

CONSCRIPTION AND NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 3.

The Premier in a speech said they did not want conscription but if there was a shortage of volunteers the Government would not hesitate to bring in compulsion.

RACING PROFITS TO GO TO WAR FUNDS.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 3.

The whole year's profits of the principal Victorian Racing clubs will be given to the war relief funds.

TAX ON HORSE RACING IN N. S. WALES.

SYDNEY, Nov. 3.

The Premier introducing the New South Wales Budget said that horse racing would be taxed and he estimated that £75,000 would be received from that source.

DEATH OF THE HON. L. WALROND.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., has been killed in action.

The Hon. W. Lionel Charles Walrond was the sonf of Baron Walrond. He represented the Tiverton Division of Devonshire in the Commons in the Unionist interest since 1906. He was 39 years old.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MEETING OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

TRIBUTE TO SIR HENRY COTTON'S MEMORY.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 30th Indian National Congress was held on Tuesday at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Presidency Association rooms. Sir N. C. Chandawarkar, Kt., was called to the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Samarth, in reporting progress made upto date, said that they last met on the 31st of August at a special meeting held in accordance with Article A of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation, at which meeting they unanimously accepted the final recommendation of eight out of the total number of nine Provincial Congress Committees in favour of Sir S. P. Sinha for the presidentship of this year's Congress. Their decision was officially communicated to Sir S. P. Sinha, who in reply, sent a telegram in which he said that he "gratefully accepted the great honour offered by the Reception Committee."

THE SITE FOR THE PANDAL.

As they probably knew, they had obtained from the Board of Trustees, under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, permission to use the southern part of the Marine Lines Maidan for the purposes of the Congress in accordance with Section 60, Sub-Section 5 of the Act, which empowered the Board to let it temporarily at such nominal or other rent as the Board may approve. The site was to the east of the B. B. & C. I. offices and had Church Gate Street to its south, Mayo Road to its east and Marine Lines Street to its west between it and B. B. & C. I. offices. It was a very convenient and prominent site and was kindly suggested to them by Mr. A. H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. In their efforts to secure a suitable site, H. E. the Governor, Lord Willingdon, showed earnest solicitude and rendered whole-hearted assistance for which they were grateful to His Excellency (Cheers.)

Mr. Jamshedji P. Mistri, of Messrs. Mistri and Bhedwar, had with commendable public spirit, come forward to help them. He was their architect. He had taken possession of the site on their behalf from the Improvement Trust authorities and the work had already commenced and was rapidly progressing. Mr. Mistri had taken great pains to prepare the plans and specifications and change them from time to time to suit the site ultimately selected and to meet the various requirements of the necessary Congress arrangements. They could see the plans if they liked and they feel satisfied that under Mr. Mistri's energetic, vigilant and able guidance and supervision the pandal and other structures would be erected to their entire satisfaction.

THE NEED FOR LIBERAL DONATIONS.

The cost of the pandal and other structures, however, and nearly every other item of expenditure was this year greater than it was in 1904, when they held the previous Congress in Bombay under the presidency of the late lamented Sir Henry Cotton, whose death they all deplored as a great national loss. They were in great need of liberal donations this year and he hoped the public-spirited citizens of Bombay would make a ready response to their call for funds. Some of the donations already collected or promised were:—

Sir Dorab Tata, Kt., and Mr. R. J. Tata, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Narottam Morarji and Mr. Ratansey Morarji, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Govindlal B. Pittie, Rs. 1,000; Mr. H. A. Wadya, Rs. 1,000; Sir Vasanji Tricumji, Kt., and Mr. Meghji Vasanji, Rs. 1,000; Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Rs. 750; The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Rs. 500; Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani, Rs. 500; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Rs. 500; The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Rs. 400; Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Laljee, Rs. 300; Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Rs. 300; Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Rs. 300; Messrs. K. and R. S. Framji, Rs. 300; Mr. Tribhovandas N. Malvi, Rs. 251; The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Rs. 251; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Rs. 251; Messrs. Khimji Asur Virji and Laxmidas Haridas, Rs. 251; Teju, Kava and Co., Rs. 201; Messrs. L. B. Phatak and Walchand Hirachand, Rs. 201; Alimahomed Haji Vali Mahomed and Co., Rs. 200; Mr. Jamnadas D. Dharamsey, Rs. 200; Mr. Sayaji Naguji, Rs. 200; Mr. Gulabchand Dewchand Javeri, Rs. 151; Messrs. Merwanji, Bana, Dadachanji and Co., Rs. 101; Mr. Dalsukhbhai Vadilal, Rs. 101; Mr. Pratapchand Gulabchand, Rs. 101; Mr. Vasonji Monji, Rs. 100; Currimbhoy Lalji Sajun and Co., Rs. 75; Mr. Dadabhai Framji Cama, Rs. 75; and others.

ACCOMMODATION FOR PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES.

At the request of their Chairman, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, his Highness the Gaekwar had been pleased to place what His Highness called "his small house" in the Jayamahal Castle compound at the disposal of their President-elect, Sir S. P. Sinha, during the Congress week. (Cheers.) A telegram of cordial thanks on behalf of the Reception Committee was sent last week to His Highness for his kindly acceeding to their Chairman's request.

As to the accommodation of delegates, several gentlemen with Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at their head were making the required arrangements. They had secured and were securing buildings for the accommodation of the delegates and making proper arrangements for their Board.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale and others were arranging to have the necessary member of volunteers enrolled. Mr R. G. Munsif, bar.-at-law, was busy analysing the applications received.

In the Congress Pendal arrangements, great assistance was being rendered by Mr. Narottam Murarji Gokuldas, Mr. M. S. Patkar, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji and Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society.

In the collection of Congress Funds, they had enlisted the sympathy and support of a number of gentlemen. But the work required the co-operation of all of them. The services of any gentleman willing to help the secretaries in collecting additional funds would be readily accepted and heartily appreciated. Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, had rendered valuable assistance in collecting funds and if only half a dozen indefatigable and enthusiastic workers like him were forthcoming, the necessary funds would be collected within a fortnight's time.

The Chairman then moved a Resolution that the Secretaries be heartily thanked for the work they had energetically done so far to the entire satisfaction of the Reception Committee.

It was then proposed by Mr. D. E. Wadya and seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., that an Executive Committee of the Reception Committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee and Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Reception Committee and the Congress, be appointed to carry on the entire work of the Congress.

Mr. Motilal Vallabhji and others proposed the following additional names which were accepted by Mr. Wacha:—Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani, Sir Vasanji Tricumji, Kt., Mr. Naranji Haribhai, Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Mr. Govindlal B. Pittie, Mr. Jamnadas D. Dharamsey, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji, Mr. Motilal Vallabhaji, Mr. Fazulbhai Jumabhoy Lalljee, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand Raichand, Mr. Bhogilal Virchand Dipchand, and Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan.

The original Resolution with the additional names proposed, was carried unanimously.

LATE SIR HENRY COTTON.

The chairman then moved that the following cablegram be sent to Mr. H. E. A. Cotton:—

"Congress Reception Committee, Bombay, mourning your father's death offers deep condolences. Sir Henry Cotton's love for and life long services to India and her just aspirations ranked him as her great benefactor. His death is national loss to India."

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar in moving the resolution said:—

Before we part it is my melancholy duty to give expression to our sense of deep regret at the death of Sir Henry Cotton, one of India's best friends and champions. Throughout the country the loss of this steadfast and unflinching advocate of India's interests has been keenly felt and mourned and the feeling of sorrow is all the keener in that, following so soon after the demise of Mr. Gokhale, the death of Sir Henry Cotton at this juncture creates an irrepairable void in the ranks of those who have been running their race for India with unfaltering steps and give us the inspiration of their faith and power of steady work. Sir Henry Cotton was one of the ablest members of the Indian Civil Service. He was a man of strong convictions and faltered not with views once he formed them. He did his duty as a servant of the people and realised that their cause was his. He could read the signs of the times and how the spirit of India was moving on. Even those who differed from him and criticized his feelings, such as they were, respected his independence and his love for India adhered to amidst good report and evil. After his retirement he devoted himself with singleness of purpose to the service of his country. The India of to-day we recognise as "New India" but that happy expression we owe to the book written by him bearing that title and published in 1885. There is an incident in connection with that book worh mentioning. The second session of the National Congress was held during Christmas 1886, presided over by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji. That was shortly after the publication of the book. For the first time in the life of Calcutta Representative Indians from different parts of India—Bombayites, Madrasees, Punjabees, Bengalees, North-Westerners and so forth—had gathered in the Town Hall for the Congress Session. It was a unique site at that time and presented an imposing spectacle. As the assembled Indians forming the Congress were waiting for the proceedings to open, Sir Charles Elliot (then President of Lord Dufferin's Finance Commission) came as a visitor with Sir Henry Cotton. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea going up to receive them said, pointing to the picturesque sight of the assembled delegates to the Congress from all parts, "Cotton, here is your New India." Sir Henry smiled and bowed. The remark was overheard by those of the delegates who were near, who caught it up and cheered heartily. Sir Henry to the last lived a strenuous life of service in and for this "New India" of his which now weeps over his grave. Pledging ourselves to cherish in our thoughts and acts the fragrance of his memorable life, let us resolve now to put on record our expression of deep regret at Sir Henry Cotton's death and to wire to his son our sincere condolences and sympathy."

The resolution was carried in silence by the membrs of the Reception Committee standing.

This brought the proceedings to a close.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The market opened to-day with a weaker feeling in the jute shares section and the prices in most cases were 4 to 5 rupees lower.

First class coal shares are in demand but the prices have not improved. To-day's quotations:

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 10 1/3, Lakurka 17, Raneegunge 27 7/8, 28, South Govindpore 7¼.

Jute: Auckland (ord) 138, 137, 135, Belvedere (ord) 224, 223, Barnagore (ord) 88, 87, Clive (ord) 84, 84½, 83½, 82½, Empire (ord) 17½, 17¾, Fort William (ord) 81, Howrah (ord) 168; Kamarhatty (ord) 234, 232, 231, 230, Northbrook (ord) 17½, 17.

PREMIER'S WAR STATEMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

decisive action was taken. He was confident that only on these lines a successful conduct of the war was possible.

Mr. Asquith said he attached the greatest importance to a more complete and more intimate coordination between the staffs of the Allied Powers. A very happy illustration was General Joffre's visit.

TO A TRUIMPHANT ISSUE.

He afirmed that great responsibility was resting on him as the head of the Government as measured by what had happened and what was still to happen. Our best blood had been spilled. Thousands of young lives had been cut short and the cry went up in ever increasing volume from torn hearts and mutilated homes, and we might have stood aloof in this most moving tragedy in the history of mankind. Yet he did not believe that these sufferers would have said that Britain could have acted otherwise. (cheers). He had laboured unceasingly in upholding our common cause. If there had been errors and shortcomings and lack of foresight, he was the first person to acknowledge it, but he challenged anyone to prove that there had been anything of sloth, indifference, self-complacency to face unpalatable facts or to conceal the truth. (cheers). He was confident that we were going to carry our righteous cause to a triumphant issue. "I am not going to shift the burden until I am satisfied that I cannot bear it or that it can be performed better by others."

"LET US ENDURE TO THE END"

"So long as I enjoy the confidence of my Sovereign, the House of Commons, and the Country, I shall not surrender the heavy task. If there be moments when we are tempted to be faint-hearted, let us ask ourselves what year in our history has done more to justify faith in the manhood and womanhood of our people? (Cheers.) It has brought us the imperishable story of the last hours of Edith Cavell, facing a worse ordeal than death, watching the moments creeping on to her doom, slowly and remorselessly, in death already swallowed up. It has taught our bravest men a supreme lesson in courage and in the United Kingdom and the Empire there are thousands of such women. A year ago we did not know it. We have great traditions, but a nation does not exist on traditions alone. Thank God we have living examples of all the qualities that have built up and sustained our Empire. Let us be worthy of them and endure to the end." (Loud cheers).

PREMIER'S REFRESHING CANDOUR APPRECIATED.

POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE CONSIDERABLY CLEARED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

It is generally opined despite some criticisms that Mr. Asquith has considerably cleared the political atmosphere and removed apprehensions that Government would split upon the rock of compulsion.

The Premier's refreshing candour on the subject of the Dardanelles and finance is also welcomed as placing all the subjects in the proper perspective and enabling the public better to grasp the knotty problems with which the Government is faced.

Mr. Redmond's opposition to a premature peace came as a complete surprise. It means strong support for the Government, since the recruiting field of Ireland is comparatively untouched.

IRELAND AND HER DUTY.

MR. REDMOND'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Redmond said that Ireland would continue to do her duty on one condition, namely that there was no talk of premature peace, which would be a criminal betrayal of the living and the dead.

BASSEIN POLICE CONSTABLE'S ZOOLUM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As one living in the Thana District I have read with painful interest the report which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the proceedings in the case in the Thana Sessions Court against Succaram Keshav, the Bassein policeman, which terminated in a judgment which the public will no doubt stigmatise as most injudicious and unjudicial. Whatever may be a judge's idea of tempering justice with mercy, it would need no great judge to see that the penalty of a paltry fine imposed by Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, on the rapacious policeman, in spite of the gravest accusations against him, rendering him liable to a long term of imprisonment, was more merciful than just, the mercy in this case, if it can be called mercy at all, being of the most sentimental type. It must be borne in mind that the *Zoolum* exercised by the policeman on such a poor innocent man as the complainant, as he was peacefully walking down the King's highway at Bassein, was of the most atrocious character entitling the culprit absolutely to no sympathy. He should certainly have received the full and measure of the most deterrent punishment commensurate with his guilt. Letting off the aggressor with such a fleabite of a fine as Rs. 20 reduces the redress to the aggrieved party to that tantamount to adding insult to injury.

It is to be hoped the High Court will take up this matter, so that the belted bully of a sepoy may come by his deserts.—Yours, etc.,

BRITISH AND NOT BAJIRAO'S JUSTICE.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

"FRIENDS' COMMITTEE" IN BOMBAY.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Indian Students' Friends' Committee, which has recently been formed in Bombay has issued the following appeal:—

With the growing appreciation on the part of our people of the benefits of Western Education and with the increasing facilities of communications between India and Europe, Indian youths have within recent years left this country in large numbers for the purposes of education. There are at present about fifteen hundred young Indians at the various Universities, Inns of Court, Hospitals, and other educational institutions in the United Kingdom; they represent every part of India and belong to all the races and communities which inhabit this great country. They leave their parental roof in the very prime of life for a trying climate and a distant country with whose manners and customs they are but imperfectly acquainted. Their education involves a heavy financial burden on their parents and guardians. While in Great Britain they are the representatives of Indian civilisation and culture to the British public; on return home they naturally become very reliable and trustworty interpreters to their countrymen of British character and culture. When their education is finished they are either appointed to high administrative posts in this country or by joining some learned and independent profession not infrequently become leaders of public opinion in their respective province or district.

The Indian student in the United Kingdom is thus a person with great potential influence on the continued stability of British Rule in India and on the happiness and welfare of its people. His contentment and well-being must therefore be the objects of the highest importance both in Great Britain in India. Our gifted and sagacious Viceroy H. E. Lord Hardinge prior to his departure for this country to take up his present responsible position said:—*

"I regard it (the question of Indian students in England) as one of Imperial concern to the future of our Empire. I believe that a little kindness shown to these young men would repay itself a thousandfold by the spread in India of a warmer spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Empire." This wise and farsighted appeal has evoked little or no response either here or in the United Kingdom. From Great Britain to India is a far cry and public opinion in this country is seriously handicapped in dealing with this question for want of information. The various advisory Committees in India have very little power or authority; the information at their disposal is often incomplete and inadequate, while their knowledge of the position of the student concerned is necessarily extremely limited. The Secretary of State for India remains satisfied with the creation of the Indian Students' Department. While the necessity for the creation of this department has never been demonstrated, its continuance in spite of its striking failure to win the confidence of the students concerned is open to the gravest objections and fraught with serious consequences. The race prejudice and the narrow-mindedness displayed towards the Indian Students at many educational Institutions in Great Britain reflect very little credit on the great and ancient traditions of these learned bodies and make the lot of the Indian Student far from being enviable; and yet the Indian Student has no choice in the matter. So long as Oxford and Cambridge continue to be in a manner the training grounds for the Indian Civil Service; so long as the other public Services are recruited from Great Britain and so long as simultaneous examinations for these services are not held in India as well as in England the Indian youth seeking an ambitious career in the high public-services of his country is compelled to resort to British Institutions for the requisite qualification and training. Under the circumstances it is due to these young men that public opinion in India should demand full and free facilities for them at these Institutions; it is the plain duty of the Government of India to guarantee these facilities and of the Secretary of State for India to secure them. Nothing however is being done and the present position of Indian Students cannot be better described than in their own words, viz:—†

"All the educational Institutions in Great Britain from which most of the Imperial Public Services are recruited are slowly but steadily closing their doors against Indians. The few restrictions that existed five years ago have considerably multiplied and fresh ones are created where none existed before and this while the Secretary of State for India has been spending nearly one lakh of Rupees a year on the Indian Students' Department which professedly exists for the benefit of Indian Students. The situation has been getting steadily worse and we think it is time that the Indian public took some interest in the fate of the hundreds of young men whom they send every year to this country for the purposes of education. The numbers of Indian Students in this country at present is close upon fifteen hundred. Taking the very moderate average of expenditure at two thousand rupees per annum for every student we are spending here every year something like thirty lakhs of Rupees for the purpose of higher education. This vast amount involves an enormous sacrifice on many families of moderate means and yet we are handicapped by restrictions at the various seats of learning and we are practically insulted by the existence of the Indian Students' Department which embodies the official belief that we are either a set of undesirables or incapables."

This appeal speaks for itself and it is really time that the public in India took something more than a passing interest in the question of Indian students abroad. With a view to focuss public opinion in this matter and to do organised work for the redress of the many serious grievances of these students, the Indian Students' Friends' Committee has been formed in Bombay. The Committee will seek to carry out its objects by making representations to constituted authorities, by holding public meetings, by bringing the matter before the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League and by other constitutional means of agitation. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Bombay's elected representative on the Viceroy's Council in succession to the late Mr. Gokhale, is the President of the Committee and many other influential and representative gentlemen are amongst its office bearers and members. It is earnestly hoped that the public all over India will co-ooperate in making this movement successful by joining the Committee.

Further particulars will be supplied by writing to the Hon. Secretary at the Committee's Office.

VISHWANATH P. VAIDYA,
Chairman.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.

The Indian Students' Friends' Committee.
121 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay,
22nd October, 1915.

* In his speech at the complimentary dinner given to him at the Savoy on the 24th October 1910.

† From a pamphlet entitled. "The status of Indian Students in the United Kingdom." Published by the Indian Students in London 1914.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS.

Map of the area affected.

GRIEVANCES OF THE MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I cannot begin my letter without first expressing my gratitude for your sympathy shown in publishing so many letters sent to you for publication by so many individuals in connection with the low paid miserable clerks in the Municipal service. Now the long talked of schedule of the clerical staff in the Municipality has at last seen the light of day. Our worthy and sympathetic Commissioner Mr. Cadell has placed it before the Standing Committee and a Sub-Committee has been appointed to consider the same. In this connection I beg to bring to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporators that in framing the new schedule of the clerical staff in the Municipality nothing has been done to improve the present status of the low paid clerks (clerks in the grade of Rs. 25 to 40) in the Municipal service. What has been done is that the salaries of the well-paid subordinates such as head clerks, correspondence clerks, cashiers, accountants etc., have been raised at the cost of these low-paid subordinates and what has simply fallen to the lot of these miserable drudges is that (1) a grade of Rs. 30 to 45 (instead of Rs. 25 to 40) by an yearly increment of Rs. 3 has been proposed by adding the so-called municipal local allowance of Rs. 5 permanently to the present salaries. Thus an onlooker is likely to think that there is a gain of Rs. 5 fallen to the lot of these clerks. But the fact is quite different. Because the said clerks are already drawing these Rs. 5 by way of local allowance. On the other hand they are to lose by this change Rs. 0-2-6 per month which they will have to pay in the shape of pension contribution. It is understood that in some of the departments the number of appointments in the grade of Rs. 25 to 40 has been reduced by about 15 or 20 per cent. and converted into appointments of Rs. 50 only; but this will not materially improve their status and they will be where they are at present! And they will simply have to pass their whole life on Rs. 45 (proposed maximum salary of the grade) and will have to retire on the same salary there being no chance of promotion as the appointments in the higher grade are very few. This is quite evident from the fact that there are at present some clerks in this grade who have put in about 20 years service in the Municipality. In short, what they were expecting for so many years has, at last, turned out to be a mere farce!!

Sir, what is required to be done really for these low paid clerks is to reduce the number of appointments in the grade of Rs. 25 to 40 say by about 75 per cent. at least or a 'Time Scale' of salaries as it is in existence in the Government Secretariat Department at present should be introduced so that there will be some hope of getting further promotions at least after some reasonable period of service.

Sir, we do not say that the salaries of the well-paid subordinates in the municipality should not be raised and we have not the least desire to envy their lot but just imagine whether improvement, if it is at all to be made, is more essential in the case of clerks drawing Rs. 25 to 40 or in the case of the subordinates drawing Rs. 80,90,100,500 and so on.

Besides at the time of providing Rs. 25,000 in the last year's Budget the Commissioner distinctly stated that this sum is meant to improve the status of the Junior clerks drawing Rs. 25 to 50 or thereabouts in the municipality, but you will see that what has actually taken place is that these low paid clerks in the grade of Rs. 25 to 40 have been almost neglected and the high paid subordinates have been amply provided with promotions from these funds. It is further understood that the clerks in all the departments in the Municipality have not been equally treated in the present proposals. For instance although the electrical staff in certain departments is already well paid, it is strange to say that increase in the salaries of the subordinates of those departments is also proposed! I however hope that the members of the Sub-Committee will scrutinize the proposed schedule thoroughly and do their best to do something for these low paid clerks in the Municipal service, for if this opportunity is once lost, nobody can dare to take of any improvement for about 10 or 15 years to come.

Hoping to be excused for taking so much space of your valued paper.—Yours, etc.

SUFFERER.

DIVALI WEEK-END EXTENSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the approaching Divali holidays it will be a great boon to the Hindu public if the railway companies in India will extend the period of their Week-end tickets from Thursday the 4th November to Wednesday the 10th November 1915 during the continuance of the Divali holidays.

Under the present circumstances when the prices have gone up all round this favour will be looked upon as a Divali present to the Hindoos,—Yours, etc.

G. S. NAVALKAR.

Oct. 30.

FODDER SCARCITY IN HISSAR DISTRICT

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in the Hissar district of the Punjab, the Government of India have decided that with immediate effect and until further orders freight on fodder excepting fodder for the Army Department booked to stations from Jakhal to Hissar on the North-Western Railway, Hissar to Siwani, on the Hissar, Digna Railway and Ding to Bhiwani on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, shall be recovered from the consignor or consignee at the rate of 6 pies per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled and one anna per bogie-wagon per mile and the that the balance of freight calculated at ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government, debitable to head 33—"Famine Relief."

EXPORTATION OF RICE TO DUTCH INDIES FORBIDDEN.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

The exportation of rice from Indo-China to the Dutch Indies is again absolutely forbidden. Exceptions to this rule are only made for firms having a certificate from the French Consul in Batavia and those who were authorised to send cargoes before the 30th September.

Some thieves broke into the Trikavu temple at Ponnani. (Madras Presidency), and rooted out the historic idol obviously expecting to find gold underneath the pedestal. The idol broke into three pieces The thieves carried away only petty jewellery adorning the idol and left behind all vessels and other portable property. The idol, it may be recalled, was broken by Tippu Sultan during his invasion and the pieces were held together ever since, the whole figure covered in a silver case. The Police are making vigorous enquiries.

VACCINATION AND INFANT MORTALITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your article on "Infant Mortality in Bombay" appearing in your issue for September 16th, which has just been brought to my notice, might I suggest that vaccination ay possibly be a cause of much of the mortality of infants. Parents constantly tell me that their children were perfectly well till vaccinated, but afterwards were never strong again, and just withered away. Vaccination kills a a certain number of children every year. In the English official statistics at one time over 50 deaths were recorded every year as being directly due to cowpox and other effects of vaccination. How many more deaths were really due to this cause cannot be ascertained, but it is obvious that the introduction of the products of disease into the blood of an infant is likely to render that child more susceptible to other adverse influences,—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT.,
Secretary, the National Anti-Vaccination League.

27 Southampton Street, Strand, W. C.
October, 11th, 1915.

The Birmingham Watch Committee have decided not to employ women police at present. The Committee are utilizing the services of women in every case possible except that of patrolling the streets.

The Royal Flying Corps will in future be organized in brigades, each brigade being composed of two or more wings. The Administrative Wing will remain outside the brigade organization.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB DRIVERS' STRIKE.

ACTION BY THE POLICE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

As a consequence of the strike of taxi-cab drivers in Calcutta, eight warrants of arrest were yesterday applied for and granted. This course was adopted as a preventive measure and six arrests were effected by Superintendent Farrow of the motor and traffic department. They included owner-drivers and drivers. The arrests were made as the strike has assumed a serious aspect. Drivers of the Indian Taxi-Cab Company yesterday refused to take their cars out, because they had been threatened assault by several private owners, who are heading the strike. As may be remembered, the drivers of the company, with a very few Bengali and Mahomedan drivers, are the only ones who have refused to join the strike and in consequence are boycotted by the strikers. The majority of the non-strikers are Punjabis and are mostly in the employ of the Indian Taxi-Cab Company. Disregarding the threats of the strikers they were prepared to take their cars out yesterday morning in the usual way and asked for police protection. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Clarke, with the Deputy Commissioner and the divisional Deputy Commissioner, went to the garage of the company at Rowland Road, Ballygunge and interviewed the drivers. The latter were told that the police would give them every assistance and protection, provided the rules and regulations were obeyed. By 10 a.m. some 80 cars were plying for hire. It was, however, found advisable from reports received by the police that certain owners and drivers of cars should be bound over to keep the peace towards the non-strikers. Eight were selected out of those who were concerned in the strike and warrants were issued calling upon them to show cause why they should not be so bound over. The sum fixed was Rs. 500 with a surety for the same amount. Of these six arrests were effected.

(Continued from Column 6.)

on breaking off negotiations with Turkey during the London Conference and recommencing hostilities. In vain the Chief of the General Staff Fitcheff, besought him to conclude peace. The importunate military adviser was relieved of his duties, and the second phase of the Balkan war begun. It was Ferdinand, too, who thwarted Russia's peacemaking efforts, refused to send delegates to Petrograd, and ordered the treacherous attack on the Serbs and the Greeks, which culminated in Bulgaria's forfeiting some of the principal fruits of her heroic military exertions. Ferdinand's responsibility being established, his abdication was clamoured for by public opinion, and his own estimate of his plight was impregnated with despair. It was then that he received a letter signed by the three chiefs of the Liberal groups of the old Stambulovist party—Radoslavoff, Ghenadieff, and Tontcheff—exhorting him to reverse the national policy and link Bulgaria's fate with that of Austria. Ferdinand welcomed them, dismissed the Daneff Cabinet, handed the reins of power to the three self-constituted saviours of the dynasty and country, and the Treaty of Bucharest was signed. The keynote of the policy of the new Cabinet was hatred of Russia, who was held up to the public opprobrium as the mischiefmaker who had betrayed Bulgaria; and as the nation thirsted for a culprit on whom to vent its rage, the legend obtained a certain vogue,

BALKAN LEAGUE.

AUSTRIA THE WRECKER.

KING FERDINAND AS TOOL.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes the following interesting extracts from an article written by Dr. E. J. Dillon, reviewing the policy of warring Powers. These extracts throw a remarkable light on the causes which have led up to the present critical situation in the Balkans.

For two decades the Balkan States and Turkey have been objects of Germany's especial solicitude. And with reason. For the part allotted to them in the plan for Teutonising Europe was of the utmost moment. The high road from Berlin to the Near East passed through Budapest and the Balkans. And Austria, as the pioneer of German Kultur there, kept her gaze fixed, and her efforts concentrated, on Salonika. Bulgaria's goodwill had been acquired through Ferdinand of Coburg, himself an Austro-Hungarian officer, and was maintained by Austria's exergetic defence of Bulgaria's claims against Serbia. Counts Aehrenthal and Berchtold destined Bulgaria and Roumania to coalesce and form the nucleus of a permanent Balkan Confederation, to be patronised and protected by the Habsburgs. But circumstances thwarted the design. And when the Balkan League was established under Russian auspices and Turkey's grasp on Europe relaxed, Bulgaria was egged on to fall foul of her allies and break up the coalition. This service rendered to the Teutons by their Royal nominee bound Ferdinand and the Bulgarian State to the Central Empires, and the links of the chain were subsequently strengthened by the Treaty of Bucharest, which bestowed Salonika and Kavalla on Greece, and thus supplied the three countries with a potent motive for concerted action. Their partnership was still more firmly cemented by the financial transaction which made Bulgaria the debter of Austria-Hungary shortly before the outbreak of the war.

Economically, Bulgaria, like so many other little States, had long been a tributary of the Central Empires. German interests were cunningly intertwined with Bulgarian in almost every branch of national life. The banks, financial houses, export firms are all under Austrian or German control. In the army, too, there was a party of officers whose admiration for the war-lord ran away with their discretion. And the celebrated loan of half a milliard francs, which Austrian financiers undertook to advance to Bulgaria—on outrageously oppressive conditions—set the crown to the work of many years. This transaction was not intended by either party to be purely financial. Its political bearings, were evidenced by the circumstances in which it was negotiated and the terms on which it was concluded. But the economic concessions insisted upon by Austria and conceded by Bulgaria constituted of themselves a convincing proof of the design to reduce Bulgaria to the position of one of the dependents of the Central Empires.

INFLUENCE OF ROYAL COURTS.

Of all the recognised agencies for penetrating international opinion, swaying international sentiment, and influencing international action, one of the most abiding and decisive is that of Royal Courts. And Germany, whose diplomacy, in spite of its clumsiness and brutality, was far-sighted and assiduous in watching for every opportunity of smoothing the way for the execution of the grandiose plan, purveyed almost every Court and throne in Europe with kings, queens, and princesses of its own. Roumania was governed by a Hohenzollern, the Queen of Sweden is a daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, the consort of the Queen of Holland is a Duke of Mecklenburg, the Queen of Greece is the Kaiser's own sister, and the King of Bulgaria is an ex-officer of the Austro-Hungarian army.

King Ferdinand's hatred of Russia is as strong as his contempt for the Bulgarian politicians, whom he moves backwards and forwards like pawns on the political chessboard, as though they were devoid of the feelings of sentient beings. With his love of his native country it would be unfair to reproach him, but it is worth noting that a personage in his exalted position, weighted with heavy responsibilities, and gifted with considerable histrionic powers—he once boasted in my presence that he considered himself a born actor—should disdain to don the mask of the conventional world of politics, even when neglect of this precaution might upset his cherished plans and impair the national interests which it is his duty to promote. A couple of months after the outbreak of the Great War he received a telegram from Professor Walter, of Budapest, in reply to which he forwarded an autograph letter, of which this is the translation: "For the telegram which has conveyed to me the warm sympathy of the capital I tender my thanks to the city. My thoughts turn to the happy days which I passed in my second Fatherland, and to the chivalrous Hungarian race, which in these redoubtable combats is in possession of all the sympathies of the Bulgarian nation." In this off-hand pledging of the sympathies of the nation which he represents and despises one detects the hollow ring of morbid personal pride and courtly superficiality.

KING FERDINAND'S INTRIGUES.

But Ferdinand had cogent personal motives for cultivating cordial relations with the country of his birth. It was his inordinate ambition and vanity which had brought the Bulgarian nation to the very brink of ruin. He it was who had insisted

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1914-15.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL POSITION.

The following Review by the Standing Committee of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year 1914-15 submitted by Secretary was adopted at yesterday's meeting.—

FINANCIAL.

It is gratifying to note that despite the general depression caused by the prevalence of war conditions, the financial position of the Municipality continues to be satisfactory. Owing to a reduction in the General Tax from 10 per cent. to 9 7/8 per cent. and in the Water Tax from 3 3/8 per cent. to 3 per cent., a deficit of Rs. 2,48,103 had been anticipated at the budget time, but the actual deficit at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 39,824 only, indicating once again the inherent vitality of the resources of the Municipality and also illustrating the complete sense of security inspired by the British Government even while engaged in a terrible war. The year opened with a working Cash Balance of Rs. 53,81,525 and closed with a balance of Rs. 53,40,144. Exclusive of Rs. 10,65,310 reserved for lapsed grants required to be renewed in 1915-16, Rs. 9,95,000 ear-marked for payment to the City Improvement Trust on 1st May 1915, and Rs. 1,00,000, the minimum required to be reserved under the Municipal Act, the real unhypothecated Cash Balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 31,79,835 against Rs. 33,00,293 for the preceding year. From this amount advances to the extent of Rs. 16,06,282 have been made for Loan Works and Rs. 1¾ lakhs for Revenue purposes. The Assets aggregate Rs. 10,49,07,400 against liabilities amounting to Rs. 7,19,18,304, showing an excess of Rs. 3,29,89,096.

INCOME.

The income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,24,13,367 against Rs. 1,28,76,501 for the previous year. The original budget estimate of Rs. 1,23,87,000 was exceeded by Rs. 26,367. Notwithstanding the reduction of 1/8 per cent. in the General Tax, the receipts from this tax showed an increase of Rs. 1,56,144 over the previous year due to enhanced assessment of Government buildings and to a rise in the number and value of properties in the City. The realization from Halalkhore Tax showed an increase of Rs. 32,519 over the receipts for the past year. There was also an increase of Rs. 2,87,582 under Miscellaneous Receipts. On the other hand there was a large decrease of Rs. 7,98,327 in the revenue from Town Duties due to heavy refunds during the year, and to partial cessation of trade and diminished imports of sugar owing to the adverse effects of the war. In consequence of the reduction of 3/8 per cent. in the Water Tax the water receipts fell short of those for the previous year by Rs. 69,422. There was also a decrease of Rs. 41,680 in the receipts from Wheel Tax and Tolls, which were exceptionally high in the previous year. Taking all the factors of expansion into consideration and eliminating all variable and unreliable sources of revenue the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent expansion in the income of the Municipality at Rs. 2,68,000 against Rs. 4,00,000 in the preceding year.

EXPENDITURE.

Excluding Rs. 35,455 provided for writing off the cost of the Halalkhores' Chawl at Vincent Road sold to the City Improvement Trust, the total expenditure for the year reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 1,24,53,191, indicating an advance of Rs. 4,04,265 on the outlay of Rs. 1,20,48,926 for the previous year. Some of the principal factors contributing to this enhancement were as under:—

	Rs.
Fire Brigade	18,380
Public Works	1,07,797
Public Health Department	9,087
Education	17,939
Contribution to the C. I. Trust.	44,341
Debt	3,28,021

Making allowances for casual and non-recurring items, the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent increase in expenditure at Rs. 5½ lakhs as under, against Rs. 5,05,000 for the past year:—

	Rs.
Assessment and Collection Department	12,000
Fire Brigade	10,000
Public Gardens	4,000
Public Works Department (including Water Works Department	92,000
Public Health Department	50,000
Education (contribution to Primary Education)	15,000
Pensions	4,000
Contribution to the C. I. Trust.	45,000
Municipal Debt	3,31,000
Total Rs.	5,63,000

With an expansion of income computed at Rs. 2,68,000 only and an increase in expenditure estimated at Rs. 5½ lakhs, with the reserved balances already trenched upon and likely to be further reduced during the current year and with the rapidly growing liabilities in respect of loan works, the necessity for jealously conserving the balances and scrutinising proposals for additional expenditure cannot be too strongly emphasized. The Corporation are being furnished with statements of Surplus Cash Balances from month to month. It seems desirable that whilst incurring fresh liabilities in respect of Capital works not provided for in the Budget they should also have before them a statement of particulars of works already sanctioned or under consideration not covered by loans already sanctioned to be raised.

Lapsed Grants, &c.—Out of the total sanctioned grants for expenditure aggregating Rs. 1,36,60,686 a balance of Rs. 12,07,495 remained unexpended at the close of the year. Of this, Rs. 10,65,310 required renewal for expenditure in 1915-16, leaving as savings a sum of Rs.1,42,185. The amount which required renewal shows an increase of Rs. 57,078 as compared with the amount for the previous year, the percentage of renewed grants to grants allotted being 7.7 against 7.57 in 1913-14. The amount of total unappropriated net savings shows a decrease of Rs. 1,19,677, the percentage working out at 1.04 against 1.96 in 1913-14, 3.06 in 1912-13 and 3.07 in 1911-12. This decrease, it is understood, was to a certain extent due to the cutting down of allotments owing to war conditions.

Loan Works Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Loan Works during the year aggregated Rs. 73,42,282 against Rs. 43,87,475 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 29,54,807 owing chiefly to a large outlay on Tansa Duplication Works. The original estimates for the year aggregated Rs. 82,23,205 and the actual expenditure was only 10.8 below the estimates, which is a distinct improvement on the preceding year when it was nearly 57 per cent. below the estimates. However, the statement appended to the Chief Accountant's Report, showing all new works for which grants were provided, the expenditure incurred during the year and the balances required to be renewed, indicates that while the available grants at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 5,72,558, the Executive were only able to spend Rs. 2,08,165 or about 36 per cent. only against 42 per cent. which they were able to spend out of the sanctioned grants in the year preceding.

Plague Expenditure.—The expenditure on plague operations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,633 against Rs. 1,24,682, showing an increase of only Rs. 2,951. The total outlay on plague measures from its outbreak up to the close of the year under review aggregated Rs. 79,74,528.

Street Improvements.—During the year amounts aggregating Rs. 8,81,189 were made available for payment of compensations in respect of set-backs acquired, but against this sum payments could be made up to Rs. 5,44,118 only, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,37,071 which will have to be renewed for expenditure during 1915-16. The undischarged commitments, however, up to 30th June, 1915, in regard to set-backs already acquired and sanctioned to be acquired amounted to Rs. 12,67,372 which with the addition of Rs. 6,66,977 paid from advances made since 1912-13 bring up the uncovered liabilities to Rs. 19,34,349. This amount has since been considerably augmented during the current year and it is very desirable that a definite policy in respect of street improvement should be now laid down.

Capital Debt.—During the year the second instalment of Rs. 41 lakhs of the Rs. 70 lakhs loan for duplication of the Tansa Main was raised. The amount paid during the year towards reduction of debt was Rs. 1,37,206. The total Capital Debt of the Corporation increased in consequence from Rs. 6,48,83,677 to Rs. 6,88,44,971. Against this debt the total Sinking Fund Investments aggregated Rs. 1,50,80,816, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 5,37,64,155 against Rs. 5,11,01,235 in the preceding year. From the statement furnished by the Chief Accountant showing the book value and market value of the paper held in the Sinking Funds at the close of the year it appears that the Sinking Funds have been to a certain extent affected by the fluctuations of the money market due to the war, but the depreciation is comparatively small and is amply covered by the Net Premia Fund.

Valuation of Municipal Properties.—The work of revision of the valuation of all Municipal properties which has been taken in hand since October, 1912, was in progress during the year of report. It may be hoped this long deferred work will now be completed.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The number of properties on the Assessment Book increased from 61,293 in the previous year to 61,990 in the year of report. 6,489 properties were exempted from the General Tax as being of insignificant value against 5,756 in the year previous and 2,106 non-Municipal properties were exempted under section 143 of the Municipal Act against 2,061 in the preceding year. Under the same section 1,578 Municipal properties were not assessed against 1,571 in the previous year. The net result was a slight decline in the total number of properties assessed to the General Tax from 51,905 in the previous year to 51,817 in the year of report.

During the year under review the realization from the General Tax amounted to Rs. 50,41,449 against Rs. 48,85,305 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,56,144 which would have been much greater had the rate of the tax not been reduced by 1/8 per cent. in the year of report. The reduction in the rate of Water Tax by 3/8 per cent., however, led to a decrease in the receipts from that source, which amounted to Rs. 22,16,012 against Rs. 22,85,434 in the preceding year. The Halalkhore Tax, inclusive of charges for special service, yielded, as was expected, an increased revenue of Rs. 14,17,647 against Rs. 13,85,128 realized in the year previous.

The receipts from the Wheel Tax amounted to Rs. 4,96,852 (exclusive of Rs. 22,966 derived from the right of collecting tolls at the Mahim and Sion Causeways) against Rs. 5,39,167. During the year 3,690 four-wheeled vehicles were taxed against 3,832; 924 two-wheeled vehicles against 939; 1,116 motor cars against 989; and 252 motor cycles against 175 in the preceding year.

The right of collecting tolls at the Mahim and Sion Causeways fetched Rs. 22,966 against Rs. 22,333 in the preceding year. It was repeatedly pointed out by the Committee for several years that the statements furnished by the toll farmer as to the amount of toll actually collected by him showed a very poor margin of profit to cover the expenses of collection and interest charges and that it was difficult to conceive that any practical business man would undertake the work of collecting those dues for such a paltry return. A Municipal check was introduced over the toll farmer's receipts from 1st October 1913 to 30th September 1914, and it was hoped that some explanation would be forthcoming in the report under review.

The gross collections from Town Duties for the year aggregated Rs. 26,27,757 against Rs. 40,03,254 in the previous year and the refunds allowed in respect of goods exported amounted to Rs. 15,82,008 against Rs. 22,86,369. The actual revenue thus amounted to Rs. 10,45,689 against Rs. 17,16,894 during the preceding twelve months. After making certain adjustments the net revenue stood at Rs. 9,32,309 against Rs. 17,30,639 in the preceding year, showing an extraordinary decrease of Rs. 7,98,327 which is accounted for by (1) bigger refunds in the year of report in respect of excessive imports in the year previous, (2) partial cessation of trade owing to war conditions in the Indian Ocean and (3) a very large falling off in the imports of sugar due to heavy purchases by the British Government.

PUBLIC WORKS.

General Branch.—As usual the Executive Engineer's Department had to carry out a large number of new works during the year. Three additional bathing places were constructed, which together with 11 constructed last year totalled 14 against the sanctioned number of 25 bathing places. The works of constructing stables at Kamatipura 10th Street and at Jail Road, North, Halalkhores' Chawls at Tardeo Flats and a Pig Slaughter House at Arthur Road were completed. The works of rebuilding the wards at the Maratha Hospital and of the extension of the Dhobiwada at Mahaluxmi were also completed. A portion of the Haines Road Cemetery was filled in. The works of constructing a compound wall at Worli Cemetery, a Hospital at the Tardeo Flats for cattle suffering from Infectious Diseases and a Primary School Building at Ardeshir Dadi Street were in progress at the close of the year. The revision of Laughton's Survey Maps, commenced in the year 1905, was continued throughout the year. A register of the class and floor area of tenements in new and altered buildings in the City was started and 1,016 buildings were surveyed during the year.

711 prosecutions were instituted against 944 in the previous year. 368 cases were withdrawn on compliance with the requirements of the Department. In 118 cases the parties were warned and discharged, while 150 persons were convicted and fined, and 75 cases were pending at the close of the year. The amounts of fines aggregated Rs. 2,744, giving an average of Rs. 18 per head.

Ground measuring 4,652.79 square yards was added to the streets during the year of report against 9,947.53 square yards, the cost estimated being Rs. 1,55,317 against Rs. 3,16,225, the estimated value of the land acquired during the previous year.

The area of roads metalled during the year was 5,070,156 square feet against 5,772,102 square feet, and the total amount spent on repairs and maintenance was Rs. 5,89,912 against Rs. 5,72,996, the rates for full metalling and full patching working out at 10.09 pies and 6.7 pies per square foot respectively, against 10.33 pies and 7.03 pies in the preceding year. The rates for the year under review were slightly lower. Out of 167½ miles of road, 30¾ miles were disturbed in connection with pipes, cables, etc., against 41½ miles in the preceding year, there being thus a decrease of 10¾ miles or of about 26 per cent. over the length disturbed last year. The operations of the Tramways Co. the Gas Co., the Telephone Co., and of the Tata Hydro-Electric Co., were responsible for about 19½ miles. Roads measuring 2,37,170 square yards were treated with tar at a cost of Rs. 88,352. A Tar Macadam Mixing Machine and a Stone Breaking Machine with an engine to work it were purchased during the year.

An important new road 60 feet wide was constructed from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Matunga Station up to Mahim Bazar Road at a cost of Rs. 1,83,182 and named Lady Hardinge Road. Important roads such as Forjett Street, Mahim Bazar Road, Love Grove Road, Worli Road, Mount Road Nesbit Road, Rose Cottage Lane and Reay Road were specially taken up for widening. 5 private streets and 2 streets constructed by the City Improvement Trust were taken over by the Municipality. 6 private streets were under action for improvement under Section 305 of the Municipal Act. New foot-paths were formed at several places and pavement of foot-paths was undertaken at half a dozen places. The Committee note with satisfaction that 670 new road-side trees were planted and that considerable improvement was made in the condition of existing road-side trees which have been now systematically attended to under an organised staff.

Survey of Bombay.—During the year the topographical survey of the Island was continued by Government Surveyors and every assistance was given to them by the Engineering Department.

Lighting.—For the lighting of the City 6,119 gas lamps and 1,357 kersosene oil lamps were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,83,834 and Rs. 32,444 respectively. These figures indicate an increase of 327 in the number of gas lamps and a decrease of 193 in the number of kerosene oil lamps and a net increase of Rs. 11,368 in the total expenditure. With a view to considering what new departures should be made in the lighing of the City on the expiry on the 1st July 1915 of the contract with the Bombay Gas Company for public lighting, a report was called for from the Commissioner with special reference to the respective merits of gas and electric lighting, and the Commissioner was authorized to carry out, in conjunction with the Bombay Gas Company and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, experiments at several selected thoroughfares so as to ascertain the possibilities of the two methods of illumination under practically identical conditions. These experiments were carried out, from the 8th February to the end of August 1915, on roads selected for the purpose. The quality of the light provided was very superior to the present standard of lighting but as the question of choosing between the two systems would depend on the comparative cost of working and as this again would depend on the initial cost, it has not been considered safe at present to prepare estimates of the coast owing to the abnormal prices of fittings and appliances now prevailing. Moreover, as a Joint Committee of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Institution of Gas Engineering Society is now engaged in drawing up a standard specification for street lighting, and as its findings would be of great assistance to the Corporation in deciding upon the system of lighting the City in future, the question has been kept open for future consideration by the Corporation and the contract with the Bombay Gas Company has been extended to 28th February 1917.

Water Works.—During the year the Water Works were maintained in a state of efficiency. The new tunnel under Gibb's Road, required to accommodate the additional outlet main from the Malabar Hill Reservoir, was completed and the pipes were laid therein. The old turbine and pumps at the Reservoir were replaced by electrically driven pumps. The 24 in. Tulsi inlet main was diverted from the old inlet well to the filters and the well was connected to Reservoir No. 2 so as to increase the storage capacity of the latter. A serious leak from the Bhandarwada Reservoir was noticed due to cracks in the 42in. outlet pipes from Reservoir No. 1. The cracked pipes were accordingly replaced by new ones. The Committee are glad to note that the work of improving the outlet arrangements from the filters at this reservoir so as to obtain a more constant rate of filtration and a discharge of filtered water from all the filters into either of the two reservoirs has been taken in hand. Automatic water level recorders were provided during the year at the reservoirs at the Malabar and Bhandarwada Hills. The progress made with various works in connection with the improvement of the water supply of the City was very satisfactory. The work of raising the Tansa Dam was completed soon after the close of the year, and the additional height secured is calculated to increase the storage capacity of the lake by 27,700 million gallons. The duplication of syphons Nos. 1 to 7 was completed and the work on syphon No. 8, which was being done departmentally, was well in hand at the close of the year. The public will learn with great satisfaction that as the result of these sucessful operations they will get the increased supply of water within a couple of months.

The rainfall for the year was exceptionally high. At Tansa Lake it was 132.80 inches against 93.26 in 1913, and was 47.5 per cent. above the average for the preceding five years; at Vehar it was 108.73 inches against 90.47 in 1913 and was 32 per cent. above the average; at Tulsi it was 116.94 inches against 94.97 inches in 1913 and was 29 per cent. above the average. The Tansa Lake overflowed intermittently from 7th July to 30th September. The Vehar Lake, which had ceased to overflow since the year 1909, overflowed from the 17th to 27th September and the Tulsi Lake overflowed intermittently from 30th July to 27th September.

FIRE BRIGADE.

During the year the Fire Brigade had to meet the largest number of calls on record, and it met them with success. Throughout the year the Brigade was maintained in a state of thorough efficiency.

There were 345 calls of which 29 were false alarms. The actual number of fires, *viz.*, 280, showed an increase of 56 compared with that for the previous year and an increase of 154.4 over the average of the preceding 10 years. Of these, 176 fires were extinguished by the Brigade and 104 were extinguished before its arrival. The water supply at fires was found to be satisfactory. Sea water was also used on several occasions. The total damage to property is estimated at Rs. 30,19,569 against Rs. 64,75,696 in the preceding year, which was notorious for a series of heavy cotton fires. The highest amount of damage in a single case—the Jamshedji Bunder (Colaba) Fire—was computed at Rs. 11,19,000. Of the amount of damage, Rs. 29,46,033 represented insured, and Rs. 73,536 uninsured, property 2 persons lost their lives at fires, and 7 received injuries to which they subsequently succumbed. The Brigade also attended at 3 cases of fallen houses, where 2 persons lost their lives and 8 received slight injuries.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

The number of visitors at the Victoria Gardens fell from 1,665,973 in the previous year to 1,340,084 in the year of report due chiefly to the exodus of the people on account of the war. As usual band performances were given at the Victoria Gardens, Esplanade Bandstand and Chowpatty, and continued to be popular. During the transfers of regiments the programme from October to February could not be fully carried out. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, however, graciously offered their Band to play for the benefit of the public during their Excellencies' stay in the City and this Band entertained the public at several performances between December 1914 and March 1915. The question of improving the Victoria Gardens so as to make them brighter and more ornamental is under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation.

Victoria and Albert Museum.—The Museum was open to the public during 312 days of the year. The total number of visitors was 673,796 against 832,641 during 1913-14, giving a daily average of 2,160 against 2,628. This fall in the average, just as the decline in the number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens, was due to the exodus of the people owing to panic caused by the outbreak of the war. The Curator's efforts to make the Museum attractive as well as instructive were well maintained.

LICENSES.

The number of licenses rose from 9,334 in the previous year to 11,967 in the year of review. The receipts, however, fell from Rs. 1,14,282 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,09,706. Owing to the reductions made in the license fees for several articles a decrease of Rs. 22,000 was anticipated, but the actual decrease amounted to Rs. 4,576 only.

Owing to the regulation of new trades and the enforcement of new By-laws there was a rise in the total number of prosecutions from 3,727 during the preceding twelve months to 4,899 in the year of report. Out of these, 3,587 cases were withdrawn and in 1,026 cases fines were inflicted which amounted to Rs. 16,793.

MARKETS.

During the last five years the revenue from the Markets and Slaughter Houses has steadily increased from Rs. 4,88,606 to Rs. 6,01,015. The total receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,01,015 against Rs. 5,85,494 in the previous year. The increase was principally due to a rise in the amount of Slaughter Fees, Butchers' License Fees, Squatters' Fees, etc. There was a fall of Rs. 1,049 in the stall rents due to vacancies caused on the outbreak of the war.

The quantity of unwholesome food destroyed by the Department during the year was 231,820 lbs. against 212,850 lbs. The quantity of contraband meat seized and destroyed was 3,148 lbs. against 3,007 lbs. in 1913-14.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

After twenty six years' service Mr. N. B. Masani, who had been the Schools Committee's Secretary since its constitution, retired on pension in February 1915 and Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., was appointed by the Corporation in his place. Both the Schools Committee and the Corporation have recorded their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Masani.

During the year under review 6 new Schools were opened, 1 Marathi, 2 Gujarati, 2 Urdu and 1 Nirashrit School for the benefit of Gujarati speaking sweepers. This brings the total of the Municipal Schools for the Depressed Classes to 11. An Urdu School having been amalgamated with another, the net increase over the previous year was of 5 schools.

The number of Municipal Schools and of pupils attending them aggregated 179 with 18,046 pupils against 174 schools with 18,846 pupils in the preceding year. The number of aided schools and of pupils attending them stood at 136 with 14,358 pipils against 134 Schools with 14,772 pupils in the previous year. The falling off in the number of pupils attending the Municipal as also aided schools notwithstanding the increase in the number of the schools was due mainly to the exodus of people from the City on account of the panic caused by the war. The attendance, however, improved in later months. The grant-in-aid given to aided schools increased from Rs. 53,005 in the preceding year to Rs. 58,642. The Schools Committee's receipts for the year aggregated Rs. 4,51,807 against Rs. 4,37,505 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,77,963 against Rs. 4,37,815, the increase being accounted for by the opening of new schools, provision of better quarters for some schools, registration of new schools for grant-in-aid, re-assessment of the grant for some of the schools already on the register and the expense of medical inspection of school children and teachers.

The proportion of trained teachers to untrained teachers was 205 to 142 in Marathi schools. In the Gujarati schools, however, it was 67 to 108 and in the Urdu schools 14 to 166. Efforts to increase the proportion of trained teachers were continued during the year. Several school teachers and others were sent to the Government Training College at Poona and Ahmedabad with scholarships from the Committee for training, and two night classes were opened in the City to prepare Gujarati and Urdu school teachers for the First Year Certificate examination.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the Standing Committee have much pleasure in putting on record their appreciation of the successful administration of Municipal affairs during the year by Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., and by Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., who acted for him during the early part of the year.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D-22

TAKING OF LALA BABA.

THE STORY OF THE "GREEN HOWARDS."

The chaplain of the 32nd Brigade, now serving in the Dardanelles, writing to Mr. E. H. Chapman, of Cobrey Park, Ross, Herefordshire, under date August 9, says.—

You will no doubt, have received the news of the death of your son, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Chapman, from an official source before this letter reaches you, but I have no doubt you will welcome a supplementary account of his death from one who loved him and who was very near to him at the time. He died as he would have wished to die—a gallant soldier leading his men, himself at the very front of the regiment, on the summit of Lala Baba.

As you have perhaps since learned we were to make a fresh landing on the night of the 6th inst. There were urgent reasons why we should capture the hill in silence at the point of the bayonet without firing a shot. The moment we landed we were met with a very hot and accurate fire, which accounted for many casualties before our task was accomplished. Our advance, however, was irresistible, and despite the hail of bullets and the shower of shrapnel which had now got the range, the Yorkshires pushed forward to the Turkish trenches on the crest of the hill. There it was that the colonel's gifts of leadership made themselves felt. "Come on, the Yorkshires," he cried, and at their head with fixed bayonets the lads he trained so well swept forward with irresistible force and the hill was ours. This brilliant little initial victory was, however, very dearly bought, for on the summit lay our colonel dead, and scattered all around, a mass of wounded, dead and dying. With dawn we were able to estimate our losses. The losses among the men were heavy, but by no means proportionate to the officers.

The officers are young men who have received their commissions since the formation of the New Army. I go up to see them in the firing line as often as I can. Their wonderful confidence and courage pass all belief. Confronted with a task that would try the nerve and test the skill of the most experienced soldier, commanded by a junior captain of 24 years, this little band of lads (for they are little more) with a wonderful courage, inspire with confidence and hope the men so unexpectedly committed to their care. It is a fresh and glorious page to be written in the history of the "Green Howards."

Your son died instantaneously, shot through the neck. I was by his side not long afterwards, and so was able to prepare roughly for his burial. We buried him the same day in the same grave as his cousin. Wilfred Chapman, and two others officers, and have since erected a rough cross over the grave. At the moment of the accomplishment of the task he had been ordered to perform, with a quiet happy smile upon his face, he met his end as I know he would have chosen had the choice been his—the end of an English gentleman and a very gallant soldier.

P.S.—I am writing this under shell fire so you must excuse its many errors.

LONG-DISTANCE WIRELESS TELEPHONY

According to the "Telephone Engineer," Professor M. J. Pupin recently expressed the opinion that in the very near future the wireless telephone will be used for all very-long distance conversation. Professor Pupin, whose work on the development of long distance telephony is well known, stated that he was working to perfect an instrument for wireless telephony that, he felt confident, would make conversation possible over practically any distance.

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The Perils of Pauline

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son, Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist, and try to force it into his nerveless [illegible] lips whisper a strange message [illegible] remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until [illegible] he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Owen conspires with villainous characters to have Pauline killed. Balthazar, the Gypsy chief, allies himself with Owen. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

In the last instalment, Owen entrusts the destruction of Pauline to Louis Wrentz, a member of the Gypsy Balthazar's band whose brutality promises much. The secretary has faked a letter to Pauline which sends her rushing off of Philadelphia alone to call on a publisher who recognizes her literary talent. Wrentz and his gang of ruffians are on the same train, and go to the same Philadelphia hotel. When Pauline returns to the hotel, having failed to find any such publisher, she is dragged into the room of the conspirators who had transposed number plates on the doors. A brutal hand placed over her mouth stifles her cries.

(Continued from Wednesday.)

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

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PAULINE had barely time to recognize in her new captors the four strange men who had attracted her attention on the train, before a bandage was drawn over her eyes, another over her mouth, and cruel, heavy hands began to bind her limbs.

As she listened to the rough voices of the men, the mystery of the "Carson and Brown" letter was entirely cleared away.

"That was easy," commented Wrentz.

Easier than the rest of the work will be," said one of the men.

"Shall we leave her on the floor, boss?" asked another.

"Yes, of course."

"Then I'll put a pillow under her head."

"Pillow? Why a pillow? Since when did you become tender-hearted, Rocco?"

Rocco scowled, but he made no reply.

"You don't need any pillows or Pullman cars on the way to heaven," said Wrentz with a snarling laugh.

The laugh was checked abruptly by a rap on the door. For an instant the ruffians looked at each other in alarm. There was no telling whether to open that door would be to face the drawn revolvers of detectives or only the expectant eyes of a bellboy.

Thre was nothing to do but to answer, however. Wrentz moved to the door.

"Who is it?" he asked.

"Your trunk, sir."

"You are the porter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you can leave the trunk at the door. I am too busy to be interrupted just now. But here"——Wrentz opened the door an inch and passed a dollar bill to the porter. "I am going to need you again in a few hours," he said.

"Yes, sir; thank you, sir."

"Move the girl over behind the bed—out of range there," commanded Wrentz. Two men seized Pauline and dragged her across the room where she could not be seen through the door, which Wrentz now opened wide.

In the corridor outside stood a large trunk. The bandit leader and one of his aides lifted it and caried it into the room.

"Your baggage is light," said the man.

"It will be heavier in a little while. Open it."

They obeyed.

"Do you think it is large enough?" asked their leader.

"Large enough for what—the girl?" demanded Rocco, the bandit, who had been sulking since his rebuke.

"You are shrewd, Rosso," replied Wrentz. "You have guessed rightly, and I suppose you will want to put a pillow in it."

"Yes, I would," said Rocco, who was the youngest of the band. "Or else I would kill her first. What is the use of torture?"

Wrentz's dark face grew even blacker as he eyed the young man.

"If you were a grown man, Rocco," he said," "instead of a soft-hearted boy, you would know that there is one form of murder that is ALWAYS found out—the trunk murder. And I want to say this to you," he added with growing heat, "that if I hear one more word of rebellion from you the little prisoner will be alive some hours after you have departed. Now, then, into the trunk with her."

Rocco sullenly helped the others in the grim task. The trunk, large as it was, was not deep enough to permit Pauline a sitting posture, nor long enough to prevent the painful cramping of her limbs. But she was deadened to physical pain. With the words of her doom still ringing in her ears—the calm discussion of her death by these merciless brigands—her terror was her torture. The choking gag, the cutting bonds, the stifling trunk—in which the knife of Wrentz had cut but a few thin airholes—these were as nothing to the agony of her spirit—the agony of a lingering journey toward a certain but mysterious end.

Pauline had been a prisoner befor, had been through many and desperate dangers, but her heart had never failed her utterly until she felt the pressure of the trunk lid on her bent shoulders and heard the clamping of the locks that bound her in.

She could still hear the voices.

"I'll go down and settle my bill and send up that porter," Wrentz was saying. "Don't let him help with the trunk, except to run the elevator. You're sure your car is at the side entrance—not out in front?"

"We are sure."

"I will meet you there."

Pauline had been so carefully bound that she could not stir in the trunk. As she felt it lifted and carried rapidly through the corridor to the hotel elevator she strained with all her might to make a noise—to beat with hands or feet or even with or head the sides of the receptacle. But it was no use. She was carried through the hotel and out to the side entrance without attracting any one's attention.

She felt the trunk lifted over the men's heads, and the whirring of an automobile told her that she was being placed in a machine.

"Well, you didn't care much for your pet room this time, Mr. Wrentz," smiled the clerk as the well-appearing bandit asked for his bill.

"Indeed I did, but a message has called me back to New York."

He paid his bill and hastened out to the big car in the back of which Pauline's trunk had been placed. Springing to the wheel, he ordered his followers in, and they drove away.

Once on suburban roads, Wrentz, either fearful of pursuit or drunk with success, began speeding. The splendid car, with its strange freightage, dashed recklessly for what goal only its grim driver knew.

Along the railroad tracks the noise of their speed seemed to draw a tumult of wild sounds from a string of gaily painted cars on the siding. The snarls and howls of beasts were mingled with the angry cries of men who seemed to be at work on the other side of the cars.

To Pauline the noises came faintly, but with a horrid and unearthly note. She, who had been the victim of so many cruel and fantastic plots, knew not what new danger the roaring of the beasts betokened.

In a moment, though, her mind was set at rest on this point. For Rocco, the young bandit, turning to the man next him, asked: "What does it mean? What are they doing?"

"It is a circus train," answered the man. "They are loading the beasts into the cars."

Pauline felt the machine swerve sharply and evidently take to a by-road, for she could hear the swish of leaves on overhanging branches as they brushed through.

"This place will do," she heard Wrentz say. "Now, be quick about it."

"It has come," breathed Pauline to herself. "This is the place where I am to die."

Through her mind, in piteous pageant, flashed thoughts of home, of Harry, of even Raymond Owen. There was a great loneliness in the hour of doom. But it would be over quickly. She shut her eyes fast and clenched her tied hands as the trunk was taken from the machine and placed upon the ground.

"Open it," commanded Wrentz. "I don't want her to die in there."

The men quickly unclamped the locks and raised Pauline's cramped and drooping form.

"Take off the ropes and the bandages," ordered Wrentz.

"Take them off? Why, she will scream," exclaimed one of the bandits.

"That will do little harm," replied Wrentz; "but if she does you may choke her to death in the car.

"Why not here?" asked the oldest of the ruffians. "Don't Mr."——

Hush your mouth! You confounded rascal! Wrentz fairly screamed. "Are you going to mention that name here?"

"What harm—as long as she is to die? Dead women tell no more tales than dead men."

"I will name all names that are to be spoken," declared Wrentz.

"Well, he of the name that is unspoken—at least he DID say that we must have no delays. We want to earn our money as well as you, Louis—remember that."

It seemed for a moment that the black cloud overspreading Wrentz's features would burst in a storm of rage, but he evidently was a little afraid to rebuke a second of his assistants in the midst of their dangerous mission.

"Come, come," he said. "This is no way to be arguing—among friends. You will

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline's Form Suddenly Quickens into Life.

get your money all right; but there is one thing to remember—you can't get it except though me. So let me handle the matter the way that seems best. Put the girl in the car."

Pauline, although her bonds had been cut away, was unable to rise to her feet. They lifted her to her feet. She took a step or two, while they watched her curiously. Quickly strength and self-control came back to her. With a sudden spring, she struck at Wrentz with her small fist, and as he drew back, astonished, she darted across the roadway toward the wood.

It was a brave but a futile manoeuvre. She had gone but a few paces when she was gripped from behind and snatched back.

"You see, Louis—I told you she would do something of the kind," said the old bandit.

"And I told you it would do no harm. Place her in the car between you and Rocco. If she screams or makes a move to get away you may do as you wish but until then."

Pauline still struggled feebly as she was lifted into the machine. Wrentz kicked the empty trunk to the side of the byroad and took the wheel again. He drove back to the main drive that skirted the railroad.

Distant as they were by now, the clamor of the caged beasts in the circus train could still be heard. To Pauline's mind the creatures seemed less wild and cruel than these her human captors.

Wrentz put on even greater speed than he had ventured before. Two policemen, Burgess and Blount, of the Motorcycle Squad, were standing by their wheels in the roadway when the sound of the car's rush reached their ears from half a mile away.

"By George, that fellow's coming some," exclaimed Blount.

"And looks as if he wasn't going to stop," said the other. "Halt! Halt, there!" he commanded, as the machine flashed up in a mantle of dust.

He might as well have talked to the wind. Wrentz paid no heed. There was something inexplicable in the recklessness of the bandit leader. So smoothly had all his plans worked out thus far that he seemed to delight in daring chances. He turned in his seat and laughed sneeringly as the policemen mounted their cycles and came after him.

"They are coming, Louis," said one of the men.

"I know they are. But there is no machine made that can catch this one. Have your guns ready, though. In case they begin to fire, pick them off."

Pauline shudderred at the matter-of-fact way in which Rocco and the man on the other side drew their heavy pistols from their hip pockets and rested them on their knees.

"Do you see the girl in that car?" yelled Burgess to his companion over the din of their streaking machines.

"Yes. We want that party for more than speeding, I guess," answered Blount. They bent low over their handle-bars and raced on.

"If he takes the 'S' curve like that we've got him—dead or alive," said Burgess.

"And it looks as if he would. By George, he is!"

Wrentz's car had shot suddenly out of sight around a twist in the road. Wrentz was an able driver, and, even at its terrific speed, the machine took the first turn gracefully. But Wrentz had not counted on a second shorter turn to the opposite direction. And he worked the wheel madly for a second swerve; the huge car skidded, spun round, and, reeling on two wheels for an instant, turned over in the ditch.

It was several moments before Pauline opened her eyes. She shut them quickly and staggered to her feet shuddering. She had been lying across the form of Rocco, dead. His body had broken her fall and saved her life.

Dazed as much by her sudden freedom as she had been by her strange captivity, she looked about her. The forms of two other bandits lay motionless in the road But from under the overturned car there came a sound, and Pauline realized, with quick alarm, that Wrentz was still alive. She ran across the road and into the parked woods that hid the railroad from the drive.

Wrentz came struggling out from beneath the car. His eye swept swiftly from the bodies of his dead comrades to the form of Pauline just vanishing into the thicket. He was bruised and bleeding, but with the instinct of a beast of prey he followed his quarry.

"Dead or alive was right," said Burgess jumping from his wheel and examining the bodies in the road. "I wonder what that fellow was up to. And where is the girl?"

"I saw her and one of the men make into the park there," said Blount. "You take charge here and I'll go after them."

As he moved into the thicket in the direction Pauline had taken young Blount's attention was attracted by a new commotion. The park was on the crest of a steep cliff overlooking the railroad tracks and from the tracks came a riot of voices. Blount forced his way through the wood to a viewpoint from the cliff. He saw below him a score of men moving rapidly along the tracks in wide, open order, evidently bent on some sort of a hunt.

"The circus men," said Blount to himself. "An animal must have got out. This is certainly some day for business."

He turned back to the work in hand.

Pauline, spurred by terror as she realized that Whentz was again upon her trail, had sped like a wild thing through the park paths. She stopped to listen. She could hear the heavy footsteps of her pursuer close behind. She could hear also a shouting from afar off. She made toward the shouting. The sound of any voice but the voices of the inhuman men who had planned her death was welcome to her ears.

She came out upon the cliff where it sloped steeply to the railroad yards, but not too steeply to prevent her descending. From her position, the lines of freight cars cut off from her vision the strange group of hunters who were doing the shouting. Running, stumbling, creeping, clutching at small bushes, she scrambled down the cliff.

"Stop and come back!" she heard a menacing voice behind her. She knew the voice too well. It was that of the leader of her captors. She sped on the faster.

A line of high bushes fringed the bottom of the cliff. Between the bushes and the first rails ran a ditch. Sheltered from all view from above, Pauline dragged herself along this ditch, seeking a hiding place. She knew her strengh was almost gone. She was in terror of fainting. If she could

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline Faints as She Feels the Grip of the Gorilla's Hairy Arms.

bide somewhere and rest——

A single empty freight car stood on the outer track a hundred yards away. Its open door offered the only means of concealment that she had. She believed that the bushes were high enough still to shield her while she climbed into the car.

In this she was wrong. Wrentz, watching from above—for he was afraid of the voices on the tracks below and had not followed Pauline—watched with sinister pleasure as she crawled to the side of the car, and, after two failures, managed to drag herself through the high door.

She sank exhausted. It was some moments before she was able to crawl a little way into the dim interior.

Gradually, however, her strength returned. Her mind recovered from the dazing experiences of the last few hours. She began to gain courage and to plan her further flight.

As she moved toward the car door to reconnoitre, the sense of an invisible presence suddenly possessed her. Instinctively she turned.

One glance behind her and every fibre—her body seemed to turn to stone. Fear she had known, but never terror such as this. She stood paralyzed, unable to close her eyes, unable to move. For there beside her, towering above her in horrible strength, with wildly grinning face and cruelly outreaching claws, stood the thing that gave explanation to the hunt outside and the shouting. Pauline was in the clutches of a gorilla. She fainted as she felt herself gripped in the hairy arms.

Wrentz was gloating as he stood on watch over Pauline's hiding place. In a little while the men would be out of the railroad yard and he would go down and finish the work which he had failed to accomplish before. But his rejoicings were abruptly stunned from his mind and obliterated in amazement by the sight which now presented itself at the door of the car.

With Pauline, carried over one arm as if she had been a wisp of straw, the gorilla, which had taken refuge from its pursuers in the same spot where she had sought safety from hers, was crawling down to the track-side. Wrentz saw it glide along the ditch and heard the crunch of broken bushes as the huge creature clambered up the cliff.

Wondering, fascinated, scarcely able to believe his eyes, Wrentz followed at a safe distance.

Young Policeman Blount, searching for the fugitive chauffeur of the wrecked automobile and the mysterious young woman who had escaped from it, paused at the sound of heavy foot-falls. A low, guttural, snarling sound—a sound hardly human—accompanied the footsteps. He had reached the bottom of the cliff a half mile from where Pauline had found her perilous shelter. Peering up through the bushes, his astonishment and horror were a match for the astonishment and joy of Wrentz. The gorilla, with Pauline's drooping from still clutched in the mighty paw, had reached almost the top of the cliff at its steepest point.

Blount blew his police whistle and sounded blast after blast. He started up the cliff, but came back at the sound of hurrying footsteps and calls. The hunters from the railroad yards had heard the signal.

"Hello! Have you seen anything—the gorilla?" yelled the first man to come up.

Blount pointed up the cliff side to where the hideous beast was just dragging Pauline over the topmost ledge.

The men stood spell-bound with pity.

"A girl!" gasped one of them. "She's as good as dead, if she isn't dead now. He just killed our foreman back in the yards."

"No, thank heaven!" cried Blount, "she's NOT dead. Look!"

At the top of the cliff they saw Pauline's form suddenly quicken into life. The beast had released its hold upon her to make sure of its footing on the perilous ledge. Now she stood, a frail, pitiful, hopeless thing, fighting—actually assailing the monster, more mighty than a dozen men.

Their hearts sick within them, they watched the brief struggle. Wrentz, too, watched it, from his hiding place on the top of the cliff. But his heart was not sick. In a moment, he was sure, his work would be accomplished for him, and his employer would be rid of Pauline Marvin in a way that could reflect no blame on any one.

Blount started up the cliff. He took it for granted that the others would follow, but looking down after gaining half the distance, he saw the circus men still huddled together in fascinated awe.

"Look! look!" they called to him. "He's taking her up the tree."

Blount looked and saw the monster climbing ponderously the trunk of a large tree, the branches of which overhung the precipice. He climbed on frantically. He stopped again. He saw the gorilla crawling out upon one of the overhanging branches. The strange beast-brain had conceived a death for Pauline more terrible than any Raymond Owen had ever plotted. Wrentz might have envied the gorilla.

Blount drew his revolver. He was not more than a hundred feet below them now. "It's the chance of hitting her against the chance of saving her," he muttered to himself. He fired. With a snarl of pain the gorilla turned and bit savagely at its shoulder. Blount rushed on. He stopped again and fired. He was at the verge of the cliff. He could blaze away now with no danger of hitting Pauline, for he was a sure marksman.

With a great throb of joy in his heart the gallant young fellow saw the beast turn, and, leaving Pauline with her arms around the limb, her eyes shut against the dizzy depths below, move back and scramble down.

Blount was on the cliff-top as the gorilla reached the ground. The beast charged. Blount fired again. Again the gorilla, snarling, bit at its wounded side. But it came on. It seemed a dozen lives vitalized the gross body.

Blount backed away from the cliff, but the monster was upon him. It clutched him, hurled him to the ground, dragged him back to the dizzy verge.

Slowly Blount was pressed over the precipice. The watchers below saw him in his last struggle. He writhed mightily in the deathly grasp, twisted his revolver and fired three shots into the heart of the brute.

Down the long fall to the jagged rocks went a dead thing. It was the beast, not the man.

Pauline was bending over the bleeding, battered form of the young officer when the circus crew reached them.

"Oh, you are brave, BRAVE!" she cried, He opened his eyes and grinned merrily. "If I'm brave, I'd like to know what you are."

Louis Wrentz turned from his biding place, and, with an oath of disgust, hurried through the park and away.

(To be Continued.)

This story will be shown in pictures on 8th November.

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. From Under the Overturned Car There Comes a Moan and Pauline Realizes that Wrentz is Still Alive

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